

THE PLAINDEALER.

Read Our New Department "Woman's Work and Ways" 8th Year.

VOLUME IX. NO. 41

DETROIT, MICH., FEBRUARY 28, 1892.

WHOLE 460

PLUTARCH'S TOPICS.

The Single Tax Idea, Is a Beauty, That Is In Theory Only.

THE QUALITIES LACKING

Plutarch Points Out the Difference Between the Poor Whites and the Poor Blacks.

Mr. James Mackey, of Denver, wants to know why the practical enforcement of the doctrine of a single tax would not solve the race problem. It seems to him that the large land-holdings would thereby be abolished and an equality of possessions would result, thus making all men so nearly equal as to make good fellowship and co-operation the rule.

Whether it would work out that way or not, Plutarch cannot say. "It mote, and then again it mote not," "its mighty hard telling." However, one thing is sure, the single tax idea will not be adopted during the lifetime of any of us.

The fact is, no such doctrine will get much sway over the affairs of men very far this side of Gabriel's coming to toot the trumpet.

So, although the theory is beautiful, and speculatively solves the problem, yet it must be laid on the shelf with the colonization idea and a host of other lovely ideas which have been tried and found wanting.

Another noble force for the smoothing out of the wrinkles in the affairs of men, is the religion of Christ. If the doctrines of the Christian religion were carried out there would be but little ill and evil in the world.

But several centuries of trial have demonstrated that even God, with such powerful machinery as the church as His instrumentality, makes but little headway in combating and subduing the evil passions of mortals.

Mr. Mackey, the selfish, wicked human heart rather runs things on these mundane shores. Civilization is but the directing of selfishness into new channels. The slavery of the "free" labor and the conscienceless use of "arbitrary power" by the mighty, is but a refined and civilized manifestation of the same passions that governed in the days of barbarism. The single tax idea or any other idea has no chance of being adopted by those who boss things, unless it presents a new and better way of gratifying the all controlling selfishness.

The poor, starving rag-picker is no less selfish than merchant prince or railroad magnate; each truckles to his superiors and oppresses his inferiors. The underlings of Herod oftentimes outdid their chief in cruelty.

The Negro is frequently found to entertain more prejudice against, and scorn for, the less fortunate of his own race than exist in the breast of the violent Negro-hating white man.

Ah, Mr. Mackey, this is a bad, bad world, and can't be coaxed into the pathway of rectitude with tarts and cookies.

The doctrine of a single tax is a beauty, and has handsome embroidery around its edges, yet it won't draw worth a cent among those who would have to give up something in order to embrace it. On the other hand, all of us fellows who are at the bottom are willing enough to trot half way round the world for it. You see that's the way it works; when you say, give your goods to the poor, the rich folks wag their heads and depart from your theory. Henry George, Mr. Bellamy and all the other speculative healers of humanity's woe, are sad, sad failures. The more decidedly the poor clamor for an evening up of things, the more earnestly will the rich endeavor to hold fast what they have got, and thus class lines are emphasized.

Well, so long as caste does not obtain, and every fellow is allowed to try his best to get as high as possible, it don't go so hard for white folks.

The poor of yesterday are the rich of day, and vice versa, and no one is to be blamed or to be praised but the hustler who gets there or the unfortunate who don't get there.

This consolation, however, does not come to the Negro, for he is made to suffer the terrible inconvenience of caste. He is prevented from striving under equal conditions with the rest of mankind, simply because of his race. That's the thing we are kicking about. No one of us is setting up a howl about being poor, nor are any of us expecting Jay Gould to whack up; all we ask is a good, square and fair

SOME BUSINESS VENTURES.

Afro-Americans Embark in Various Branches of Trade.

The Messrs Hyman, of Washington, whose business enterprise has before been mentioned in the Plaindealer, have built a new front to their store and enlarged the capacity of their store-room five times its original size, with elegant fixtures and a complete carrier system. Their grand opening last Saturday, was a complete success, crowds thronging the store the entire day to express their satisfaction at the evidences of substantial growth displayed.

Mechanicsville, Tenn., has three grocery stores owned by Afro-Americans.

Cal F. Johnson, Knoxville, Tenn., is preparing to erect a four story brick business block on the corner of Gay and Vine streets. It will be a glass and marble front of the most modern design, and will cost when completed ten thousand dollars.

The Ridge-dale Climax Co-operative Company of Ridge-dale, Tenn., has been in business six months and owns a house, a fine lot in the center of the town and are running a grocery store.

J. D. Lowe, of Fernandina, Fla., is building the largest hotel ever erected in Florida, for the accommodations of Afro-Americans. Owley and Lowe, Afro-Americans contractors and builders supplied the inner wood work for the building. The hotel will be three stories high.

A number of Afro-Americans of Boston and Cambridge have formed associations and are determined to own and control considerable real estate. The Cambridge people have named their organization the Middlesex Real Estate Association, and the Boston men, the Suffolk Investment Association. The Middlesex was incorporated in 1887, and the property now in control has more than doubled in value. The Suffolk has very valuable property in Everett, consisting of about 22,000 feet of land. The money spent has increased more than 50 per cent.

There is a company of colored capitalists being organized at Greenville, Tenn., for the purpose of making brick on a large scale.

The Colored Longshoremen association at Galveston has been chartered. At the last Republican state convention of Louisiana, another ticket was put in the field. Col. Jas. Lewis and John E. Stars, Afro-Americans, were nominated respectively for the positions of Treasurer and Sec'y of State. A contesting delegation will be sent to Minneapolis.

In Sumter, S. C., W. J. Anderson, N. W. Waters, A. H. Dibble, A. T. Evans, R. Thompson, J. L. and T. S. Saunders and Miles and Durand carry on large grocery and fruit business. J. M. Dicks, leads the city in the bakery and confectionery business. W. Wheeler, C. H. Thomas, H. W. Mackay, H. J. Wetherpoon, and Thos. McKnight are fruit dealers.

Messrs Stewart and Smith run a fine dry goods and grocery business.

Mr. Spencer Barr, runs a clothing and gents furnishing store on Main Street. Mr. Z. E. Walker, carries on a flourishing business on Main street.

The state fair for colored people to be held in Harrisburg, Pa., next October promises to be very successful affair. Commissioners are being appointed in all the counties of the state, and those so far appointed report great interest being taken by the people. D. F. Black of Mechanicsburg, Pa., General Director Geo. Imee, of Steelton, and Jas. H. W. Howard, State commissioners were in the city this week attending to railroad transportation and other matters pertaining to the fair.

Mr. W. S. Tisdale has fitted up elegant apartments at 158 W. Sixth street Cincinnati, as a coal office and cigar store.

The Iron Duke Mining Co., Denver, Colo., purchased the past week three mining claims from Washington Johnson and James Luke for \$6,000. Messrs Johnson and Luke have that confidence in the mines and the company that they took the entire amount paid in stock. The company now own four fine claims all free from any incumbrance. The names are Iron Duke 1-4, Hamilton, Jackson and Brown lodes, all situated in Jackson Mining District, Clear Creek county, Colo.

R. W. Robinson, is one of Boston's shrewd business men, and has made a success of his grocery establishment in that city.

Mr. C. A. Mumford, Boston's only colored jeweler, whose place of business is on the corner of Dartmouth and Buckingham streets, will soon leave the city for good and will settle in Denver, Col.

David C. Beckford keeps one of the finest photographing establishments in Boston, Mass.

The Afro-American agricultural and mercantile association, of which mention was made in these notes last week was incorporated Feb. 16.

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

He Considers Three Elements Composing the Republican Party.

HAS ITS MISSION ENDED?

But One Bright Spot in the Entire History of the Democratic Party.

The Bystander is desirous of considering at greater length the three elements composing the Republican party, to-wit: (1) Those who consider the issue of justice and equality of right paramount to all others; (2) those who consider economic issues the only ones which the party should insist upon, and (3), those who are in favor of wholly surrendering the question of National citizenship, yielding to the whites of the South entire control of the destiny of the colored man and assenting to the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

It may perhaps startle some of the readers of the Bystander to see it clearly and unmistakably a firm: that there are Republicans who openly advocate this course, though it can hardly be doubted by any that there are those who tacitly favor it, and that some of them stand high in the councils of the party.

This type of Republican belongs always to one of two classes: He is either (1) a victim of race prejudice or (2) one who thinks the control of offices more important than the support of principles.

The extent and intensity of race prejudice in the Republican party of the North is very hard to determine. A very considerable number of the party manipulators in different States have from time to time declared that the Republicans of the North were "sick and tired of the Negro and his rights," and some of them even gone so far as to assert that "a majority of the party would, if the question were left to them alone, vote for the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments." This seems to be the general sentiment of those who make a business of starting a "white Republican" party at the South before each election—a movement usually attended with certain personal advantages, derived almost solely from Northern Republican sympathy with a movement which seems to promise relief from responsibility for the colored citizens' condition or destiny.

It is not at all strange that this sentiment should prevail, to some extent at least. Culture is always squeamish and usually cares more for appearances than for principles. A well-dressed man does not like to be seen in company with tattered raiments, and a rich man is not fond of the companionship of the poor. These sentiments are weak, however, in comparison with the impulse to account the colored man an inferior. It is an inheritance from generations of oppression. Various explanations and excuses are given for it. It is useless to consider them here. The question now in hand is, how far does this sentiment affect the Republican party?

Mr. Tenney, a Chicago lawyer who has written a pamphlet on the matter, declares that "race prejudice is stronger at the North than at the South; that the Republicans of the North do not wish the colored man to have equality of right as a citizen; that it could never be secured to him, because Northern statesmen are no match for Southern ones" and because "the whites must and will govern, constitution or no constitution." He frankly admits that all this is wrong in morals and in law, but he insists that it can not be helped; that the Republican party should abandon the attempt to justice to the colored citizen, and "propose to Congress and the people a constitutional amendment which shall confer upon the States the power to abridge the vote of suffrage on account of color and at the same time provide for such reduction of representation in Congress from these States as shall be just to the sister States where free suffrage is permitted and enforced."

When this is done, the writer believes that the Southern whites will divide on the tariff and the currency, that the Republican party will triumph and prosperity result.

Mr. Tenney is candid, almost brutally so, he evidently thinks a great portion of the Republican party echo the cry, "Damn the Nigger!" which has for a generation been the active principle of Democracy. He does not regard the past as creating any obligation of justice or gratitude on the part of the Nation or the Republican party toward the colored citizens of the United States. His

assumptions as to the equality and character of the colored citizen are curiously incorrect, and his confidence in the fairness, patriotism, and chivalry of the Southern white man brings back with great clearness the old days when the idealized "Southern gentleman" was worshipped with such delightful self-abnegation by the "best people" of the North. The Bystander has learned by fifteen years' experience that the "Southern gentleman" is apt to be made of very common dirt. He is stronger than the man of the North simply because he believes in himself and is not hyper-critical about methods. He knows that he can intimidate the North by threats of violence and brutality and does so; that is all there is of his superiority. Though compelled to differ with both the assumptions and conclusions of Mr. Tenney, the Bystander admits the candor of his argument and does not doubt that there are some who agree with his view of party policy. To the Bystander, it is simply the reversal of Appomattox.

In addition to these there is a class of Republicans who have adopted modification of the Democratic view that "the mission of the Republican party" was to prosecute the war, to free the slaves and then—to die. This sentiment is well voiced in an article in The Atlantic Monthly for January, in which it is laboriously argued that the Republican party having been organized simply to restrict slavery, had no logical right to live after the war was ended, but had been a sort of disorganized mob seeking for an "issue" in the field of what it declares to be "legitimate politics" ever since.

This idea is a favorite one with those to whom politics is a "game of spoils," and also with the Anglo-manic doctrinaires who seek only to assimilate their politics as well as their clothes to an English standard. To such it seems impossible that a question of personal right or political power should constitute a "legitimate" political issue. Political right does not attach to the British subject. Whatever is granted him is of grace and the right to revoke is as freely exercised as the right to grant. With the grant of civic privilege ripens into a right the moment it vests.

In the "game of spoils," however, it is nice and convenient to have political issues restricted to "legitimate politics," or issues of finance and administration alone. It makes classification easy, draws the line sharply, gives free play to the skill of the "boss," and affords ample opportunity for that peculiar diplomacy which flourishes nowhere so well as in a "financial canvass." It is small wonder, therefore, that these two classes should accept the idea that the Republican party, as a political organization, had no right to live after the emancipation of the slaves.

The idea is one of those puerile absurdities that learned men sometimes indulge and prize perpetuate. It would be just as reasonable to say that the Democratic party was organized to overthrow the Congressional caucus and elect Andrew Jackson, and after that ought to have died. The simple and beautiful truth that underlies all party organizations is that no party's ends with the accomplishment of a single purpose. Out of its primal object, when achieved, grows others related to it as consequence to cause. In the present case, out of the restriction of slavery came the need to put down rebellion; out of the stubbornness of treason came emancipation; out of emancipation an inevitable consequence came National citizenship; out of the denial of the rights of citizenship and the nullification of the Constitution grows the duty and obligation to uphold and maintain them. The very moving cause of the organization of the Republican party, in its essential elements still remains—the restriction of the spirit and demands of slavery and the repression of defiant nullification of the Constitution, yet demand that lovers of liberty and justice should still stand shoulder to shoulder throughout the land.

This cry that the mission of the Republican party has ended, in the mouth of a Democrat is entirely natural and reasonable. There is nothing the Democratic party so greatly dreads as a conflict along the line of individual right and the protection of personal liberty.

It is no wonder, in its whole history there is but one single bright spot connected with the rights of the citizen and that is its resistance to the dictation of the Congressional caucus more than sixty years ago. If they can induce the Republican party to abandon the championship of human right, they bring it upon a level with Democracy in motive and aspiration, and the only issue between them is the comparative merits of the financial policy each advocates.

The truth is that the economic policy of each party is not a matter of accident, but grows naturally out of its organic principles, and the predominance of specific elements in each.



Mrs. Waller, wife of Consul John L. Walker, reached Madagascar December 22. Mrs. Waller left for her native land last summer, and was en route nearly six months.

Rev. A. P. Miller, Rev. Wm. H. Morris, Chas. McLynn, Rev. E. George Biddle, Rev. Geo. Jackson, ex-Councilman Bradford and Joseph Martin are members of the advisory board of the Hillhouse Mechanical Trades school of New Haven, the only school of the kind in New England.

G. R. McClelland and W. R. Reilly, delegates from Tennessee to the United Mine-Workers convention at Columbus, quarreled Friday night, and McClelland cut Reilly with a razor and was arrested. Reilly was a candidate for member of the national executive board, and chided McClelland because he did not vote for him. This led to the quarrel.

The Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, of Boston, editor of the Christian Register, lectured on the "Race Problem" before the Brooklyn Ethical Association last Sunday night. T. McCants Stewart also delivered a short address.

Mr. Granville T. Woods' new method of supplying electrical energy to cars was tried last Saturday at Coney Island and proved successful. This invention is the result of a series of experiments made by Mr. Woods, and he had arranged with the American Engineering company to work out his scheme and put it in practical use. They had a misunderstanding about the transfer of some plans, and Mr. Woods severed his connection with the company. Now that it has been demonstrated that his invention is of value, Mr. Woods will bring suit against the company for the recovery of his property.

Mr. Frank L. Hamilton, of Chicago, is so much pleased with the violin playing of Mr. Will Cook that he is arranging for a series of concerts in St. Louis and other cities, in which Mr. Cook will star.

Miss J. B. Bartlett and Belle Hoeker, of Chicago, are editing a weekly called "The Young Ladies' Journal." Hon. B. K. Bruce has been confined to his home for five weeks with the grip.

By the wrecking of a construction train at Forrest, Miss., two Afro-American section hands were killed and the conductor and two brakemen fatally injured.

A number of Afro-Americans from around the vicinity of Muldrow, I. T., are preparing to make a charge for Africa. Rev. G. W. Van is their general.

Prof. B. K. Sampson, of Memphis, is the triple embodiment and rare combination of the scholar, orator and educator.

On account of ill health and pressure of work, Mr. T. McCants Stewart tendered his resignation to Mayor Boody, as a member of the Brooklyn school board. His resignation created intense surprise and regret, and Mayor Boody, after a consultation with Mr. Stewart, prevailed upon him to withdraw it.

The Cuban Giants will leave New York city for a Western trip on May 31, in charge of Capt. George Williams, who will have full control during the club's absence, while Assistant Manager Gans will look after the finances. Fourteen games have been booked for June, fifteen for July, eleven for August and five for September.

There are quite a number of colored families moving from Arkansas to the Indian Territory.

A carload of Afro-Americans from Woodruff co., Ark., passed through Memphis, Tenn., last Wednesday en route for Africa.

It is claimed that the Afro-Americans of Tennessee, particularly those in the cities, pay more taxes directly and indirectly than the whites do.

A white man in Hollywood, Miss., shot an Afro-American twice because he, the Afro-American, did not wish to work for or with the white man if they could not get along together. The Afro-American was a fireman, and the cause of the difficulty was his inability to keep up steam with the wet wood. He has since died. No arrests.

Wm. H. Robinson, of Tunica, Miss., was killed by unknown parties, and his body was placed on the railroad track, run over and cut in two.

R. B. Brooks, editor of the Ocala Ledger has been appointed by Capt. John F. Horr, inspector of customs at Key West.

Common Councilman Constantine R. Hubert, of Philadelphia, Pa., has yielded to the wishes of his friends, and accepted the nomination for a second term.

[Continued on Page Two.]

[Continued Page Two]

A BYSTANDER'S NOTES.

(Continued From Page One.)

The Republican party, at the outset, consisted of the mass of the old Whig party, with a much smaller proportion of "Free Democrats" and a big lump of "Free Soil" and "Abolition" leaven to give it life and coherency. It came by natural evolution the party of personal liberty and individual opportunity. It adopted of necessity, therefore, the Whig view of economics, which was designed to promote the average individual prosperity rather than to secure to the consumer the lowest price on his purchases, without the regard to the sale of what he produced. The Republican party stood for the idea that government was designed to benefit the greater number and not the buyer only.

On the other hand, Democracy, by a long series of events became irrevocably allied with slavery and the economical philosophy on which it was based. By its very nature that institution paid no heed to the interests or prosperity of the laborer. It produced only raw materials and the party which subserved its interests was bound to secure a market favorable to the buyer only. Slavery bought all the manufactured articles it consumed and sold its raw material. For its advantage Democracy opened our markets to the labor of the world by adopting the one-sided economics of free trade.

Very naturally the Democracy does not like to confront such bits of plain, historical deduction. The theoretical free trader does not like to have the record of the banna between his pet idea and slavery hunted up and referred to, now that he is trying to induce free labor to form an illicit union with her. He insists that all memory of the past shall be buried and that we shall squabble blindly over the probability of specific hypotheses. Yet it is only by studying the evolution of political forces and ideas that we get any just conception of their tendencies and are able to forecast their effect. Never was there more pregnant truth than that which Carlyle uttered when he said: "The true Bible for any Nation is its own history."

Our history teaches that free trade was the economic gospel of slavery, and common sense should teach any man that whatever was good policy for slavery is bad for free labor.

The Republicans who adopt the "legitimate politics" idea are less frank than those who advocate explicit surrender. They insist upon a let-alone policy and would abandon the outposts of political progress without formal capitulation, but also without farther struggle. They wish still to claim credit for what they are unwilling to defend and maintain. Their position is that the support and maintenance of the rights of National citizenship should no longer be emphasized in the platform and should be entirely eliminated from the canvass. Financial issues should alone be discussed before the people.

The way for the adoption of this course has been in part prepared by the omission of specific reference to this question in several State platforms and the practical suppression of all reference to it upon the stump. It sounds odd enough to hear the financial record of the party rehearsed from Lincoln's day until the present, with only the barest allusion to the great achievements which made that record a necessity. This was the course prescribed for the "spell-binders" in 1888. Had it not been for the utterances of the Presidential candidate at Indianapolis one would hardly have known that the party of Lincoln and liberty had any interest in the contest at all. It is the policy which has generally been adopted in the State and Congressional campaigns since that time. Just now the Bystander can recall but one victory won under the policy. Nearly all the reliable Republican States have been lost since it was adopted. Nearly three-fourths of the States of the Union have Democratic Governors. East of the Mississippi there are but five Republican Executives, and one of those holds over upon a technicality.

A party policy, like every other human invention, must be judged by its results, and, tested by that principle, the policy of divorcing National citizenship from the protection of labor does not promise great things.

The Bystander contends that the assertion and maintenance of National citizenship is the glowing heart which fuses together all other phases of Republican thought and masses the strength of the party against its great opponent, whose power depends directly upon violation of the law and defiance of the Constitution. He insists that the war for the Union even is not over until the laws of Union are obeyed rather than evaded, and the rights of the citizen of the United States freely accorded rather than forcibly denied in every State. As an old Hoosier farmer tersely puts it in a letter to the Bystander, "the war for liberty will not be ended until every man can speak his opinions freely in whatever corner of the land he may choose to hang up his hat."

The Bystander contends also that to divorce the protection of citizenship from the protection of industry is to secure the defeat of both, and that the union of the two must be intimate and vital. It will not do to boast of the promises which have been made, without a present and earnest purpose to redeem those pledges. This policy has already weakened confidence in the party's sincerity. The Bystander believes that in this he fairly represents the sense and sentiment of a majority of the people of the North, on whose support the Republican party must rely for success. He believes that to be the sentiment of by far the larger proportion of the rank and file of the party, and that a different ten-

dency has been developed in its recent history, not by their demand, but through their neglect. The caucus and the convention are not always infallible. Many a caucus represents but a tithe of the voters. Probably two-thirds of all the voters do not know when it is held. Their opinions are revealed only by their votes or their failure to vote. Then it is too late to amend the record.

One of the prime purposes of the National Citizens' Rights Association is to secure a full, positive, and emphatic expression of opinion upon this very question.

It is possible that the Bystander may be in error. The party manager always claims to be alive to the sentiment of his party. Unfortunately, he very often mistakes his own wish as to what it should be for an unbiased judgment of what it is. Sometimes he even seeks a sentiment to promote his own purposes. As a matter of fact, the professional "boss" is very rarely favorably inclined to equality of rights. It is only when convinced beyond all doubt that the advocacy of any question outside of finance and patronage is essential to success that he gives it a hearty support. Such men's opinions are very often far from reliable, yet they generally constitute the barometer by which public sentiment is supposed to be indicated and party policy shaped.

The National Citizens' Rights Association seeks to remedy this defect of party organization and give to every man who cares as much as two cents for his party or for liberty a chance to put himself on record and demand that the party of liberty shall not be made a party of self—that the struggle to secure "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people" shall not cease until the rights of every citizen are freely accorded every where.

It may be, however, that the greater part of the Republican party actually desire either the abandonment or repudiation of National citizenship as a living issue. If so, it is, of course, their right to demand that the platform of the party and its orators shall be silent with regard to the rights of the citizen, and no attempt be made by its representatives to secure their protection. This is the fundamental law of party organization, but it must be remembered that such a change in the character of the organization releases all of its supporters who value liberty above economics from any obligation to support it, just as a refusal to indorse protection, or a known and declared purpose not to carry it into effect, would release those who deem that policy the prime essential of prosperity.

Those who favor the announcement of National citizenship as a living issue place much dependence upon three assumptions. They allege that those who consider the protection of the citizens' rights a matter of prime importance are (1) few in number; (2) not organized, generally men of moderate means, and not in control of the party machinery; (3) are what they choose to designate as "natural Republicans," who are so stoutly attached to the party that they do not think it can ever err, and will indorse and support whatever is done in its name.

There is, no doubt, a good deal of truth in all these allegations. The great body of those who prize citizenship above traffic are probably men of moderate means. Financial measures touch the rich more closely. A man with a big bank account can get along with his rights are not formally secured, but the poor man scorn of them is poor indeed. It is those of moderate means who have always fought the battles of liberty. In the first company of volunteers to which the Bystander belonged, raised in April 1861, there were but two who were not dependent on their daily labor for support. They were common men, but brave, intelligent, and devoted to liberty. It is a great mistake to suppose that even poverty blunts the sense of justice or makes its victim a slave of greed.

"What does a poor man of the Northwest care for the rights of the Negro in Louisiana?" asked a noted party manager of the Bystander a few months ago. "What he wants is bread for his family, not justice for the Negro."

While these lines are being penned there comes out of the Northwest one of many touching replies to this question. One writes:

"I am a very poor man, with a sick wife, who, but for the kindness of neighbors, would be without attendance when I am away. I have been astonished at the indifference of leading Republicans to the wrongs of the Southern voters, and send my name to add to the roll and my mite to the funds of the National Citizens' Association."

It will not do to speak lightly of such men because they are poor. They represent the very best element of American life, and such contributions, small as they may be, have the mysterious quality of weighing down in the balance of fate whole ingots of selfish investment. Neither will it do to infer that these men so love the mere name of "Republican" that they will go wherever it invites without regard to what it promises or intends to undertake. They are of the same stamp as those who broke away from the old Whig and Democratic parties, buried with tears their broken idols and refused their support to parties which openly or tacitly failed to maintain justice and demand a larger measure of liberty. The Republican party has been the apple of their eye, not because of its name, but because of its principles, and the equivalent of their support can not be purchased by all the wealth of the Nation.

If the roll of the National Citizens' Rights Association sustains the views

which the Bystander has sought to express, the first object of its organization will have been secured, and there will still be in American politics a party of liberty. If, however, it shall show that those who love liberty and demand justice are only an insignificant fraction of the vote of the States from which it hopes to secure a majority, it is reasonably certain that the outposts of liberty will be surrendered to the enemies of progress and the Republican party become a party of dollars and dimes rather than of human rights. It is for the rank and file of the party to determine which it shall be.

Albion W. Tourgee.
Mayville, N. Y., Feb. 19.

THE BLOODY RECORD.

Best Citizens of the Murderous South Continue their Work.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 14.—Riley Webb, colored, who is claimed to have assaulted Mrs. Krebs, a white woman, in Montgomery, on February 6, and was captured yesterday, was removed to Selma for safe keeping. At 1 o'clock last night he was taken from jail at that place and hanged to a tree, and his body filled with bullets.

Two Afro-Americans were lynched at Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 15, for the murder of a white man.

Ed Coy, the Afro-American who was accused of assaulting Mrs. Jewell of Texarkana, Ark., about ten days ago, was surrendered to the authorities and brought to Texarkana on the 20th. Coy is described as being of light complexion, spare build, pleasing countenance, and a head denoting a little more than the average intelligence of his race. The arrival was the cause of great excitement, speeches were made to allay it, but amid loud cries he was hurried away, strapped to the body of the tree with iron fastenings, and coal oil was poured over his entire person in liberal quantities. There was a moment of silence, and then another shout went up. It was:

"Let Mrs. Jewell apply the match. Let Mrs. Jewell set him off."

Walking slowly, and very pale but collected, the woman emerged from the crowd. Her appearance set the mob wild, and a cheer shook the ground.

The crowd fell back at her approach, making a pathway for her. Leaning upon the arm of a male relative on either side, she walked unhesitatingly forward to where Coy stood pinioned, struck a parlor match with her own hand, and, with perfect deliberation, fired the Negro's clothes in two places.

In a second the poor wretch was one mass of flames, but even in death his wonderful nerve, exhibited ever since his arrest, never forsook him, and while suffering the tortures of fire he actually called to the men of the assembly, in a clear voice: "Move back so the ladies can see." He referred to the Afro-American women, a large number of whom were present.

Coy made but little noise during his horrible death, except to groan, and died in about twenty minutes after the application of the torch.

A few minutes before he was taken out to meet his horrible death he was seen by a reporter. He did not seem at all nervous, and protested his innocence, saying at the same time that he felt sure that he was about to be put to death.

He reiterated his denial of guilt while the mob was struggling with him on the streets.

On the 11th inst., at Tuscaloosa Ala., two Afro-Americans, Charles McKilton and John Johnson, charged with burglary, were, while in the hands of officers of the law, forcibly taken by a mob and swung up to the limb of a tree. They were left hanging until next evening.

At Arcadia, Fla., on the 16th Bert Hart was shot by an Afro-American, named Austin, whom he was trying to arrest. Austin was lynched by the citizens and Hart's remains were sent to Wardsworth, Ohio, for interment.

The Transgressor.

George T. White, a man of numerous aliases, was arraigned on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, at Haverhill, Mass. He pleaded guilty, claiming it to be his first offence, and asked the mercy of the Court. He was sent up for six months.

Pineville, Ky. Feb. 20.—William Davis alias Richard Gun, who murdered a policeman at Pocahontas, Va., was arrested, tried and sentenced to be hanged. He made his escape from jail and was traced to his town. Learning that officers were on his track, Davis took refuge in a coal mine and refused to come out. He is desperate and armed with pistol and a hundred cartridges. He declares that he will die before he will surrender.

Charles Cummings was hanged at Savannah, Ga., last Friday, for the murder of David Williams, in Nov. 1890.

R. Henri Strange is meeting with great success in the South.

It is reported that a large number of Negro farmers are leaving Town Creek, Lawrence county; as many as 300 left the place on the 6th inst. Landlords becoming apprehensive of a general exodus, have notified the immigration agents to keep away.—Creek Globe.

The True Reformers of Richmond, Va., are making preparation to open another bank. The probabilities are that it will be opened either in Danville or Washington. Rev. W. W. Browne, the president of this city is leading the movement and arranging plans for the same. He is a remarkable man.

PLUTARCH'S TOPICS.

(Continued From Page One.)

chance along with the rest, and then we will accept what we get as the measure of our deserts.

Dear Mr. Mackey, don't you go to waiting for the single-tax system to come into vogue, but rather put your money in Denver dirt, and get as much of it as you can, too. If in your time it should be decided to trim everybody's persimmons down or up to an equality, and you have got more than your share, you can give up a little.

Don't you get any notion that the accidental superiority of the poorest of our race over the lowest classes of New York settles everything. There is many a convict better off than New York's poor, so far as shelter, food, and clothing are concerned. But creature comforts are not the whole of life; it's the chance to get up that counts.

The poorest white devil in the world is better off in some very essential respects, than Mr. Douglass.

It's mighty, mighty tough to be a man, and yet not have a chance to joy the free exercise of manhood's powers.

It's mighty, mighty wearing on a manly man's self-respect to ride in a "coon car" and eat at a "coon table" and take "coon fare" all along the journey of life.

The poor whites of New York are what they are and where they are because of their character, but our race is where it is because it is a colored race.

In spite of all the prejudice against us, some of our number have climbed moderately high in the financial scale, but they would have gone much higher had they been afforded all the opportunities the whites enjoy.

Some have become passably well educated, but, being denied the association of their peers and superiors, they usually get the big head and "bust."

You see, what we need is a chance to rub right up against other people. You let a colored preacher become somewhat like white ministers in thought, manners, character and conduct, and we don't want him. To the lasting shame of the race, Rev. T. S. Stewart is living at Ft. Shaw as chaplain in the U. S. Army, when he should now be a bishop in the church which he has loved and honored. But he got too much like white folks, so they made it hot for him, and he got up and dusted.

Dr. Lee would never have been elected bishop had he not come down temporarily—and blew up Booker Washington.

We brag and puff and blow and exaggerate until we think we have beat the world, yet with all our big doings we have not developed enough true manhood to produce many men who will refuse to take second class fare. There is nothing heroic about the Negro, else colored boys in the South would die defending their sweethearts from the seductive wiles of white libertines.

As a race, we meekly acquiesce in the condition of affairs and patiently float along. The biggest man among us can be seated in a "coon corner" to eat. Nothing very great about a fellow who puts up with such treatment—is there, now? If there is, it is great cowardice, and great want of self-respect and manhood.

All talk about it being Christian, etc., is mere fudge; no one rides second-class on a first-class ticket because he thinks God wants him to, he does it to avoid getting his head punched or knocked off.

Now the Negro, if he owned this country could not hold it before the onset of white men, who are descendants of such as they who pledged liberty, property, and life to the vindication of the declaration of independence.

If John Mitchell should be shot because of his fearless defence of the people, almost every Negro in the country would say, "Oh, well, he brought it all on himself."

We can neither be heroic ourselves, nor appreciate it in others.

Colored preachers sacrifice all the fears of their manhood's power to the service of the race, and in old age are turned loose to "root hog or die."

Our friend Heard may not be a Socrates nor a Philip Schaff, but he is a gritty man, yet when he fights railroad companies the people don't put in many nickels; they stand off and say, "Oh, he's just doing that to be advertised." You see, there is a something lacking in Negro character. It is not the ability to make a living, to learn Greek and Latin, to orate like a Cicero, or strut like a peacock, but it is real, true, genuine manhood, all wool and a yard and two inches wide.

Why, if the Negroes of Florida were equal to the white people in heroic qualities they would roll the money into the brave Florida Sentinel until it could thunder for them like a Jove. But we don't do things that way yet. We put up with the ills of the present and hope for better times in the sweet fields of Eden, or a little this side of there, when the doctrines of Henry George are adopted. Plutarch.

The Study Chair.

The Afro-American is tiring of high-sounding phillippics and theories on how to ameliorate his condition. He desires now that his friends shall act rather than talk.

A permanent ministry cannot indulge in the eccentricities of the traveling evangelist. It must depend for its strength upon logical methods.

The President has exhibited ability in the selection of men to fill positions in the federal courts. A large Afro-American constituency of the Republican party are waiting patiently to see whether he will be true to his avowed policy and give them recog-

nition in one of the judgeships in circuit court of appeals.

The typical American newspaper has had an existence of fifty years, long which time it has been a steadily broadening as its merit increased. The editor of a good newspaper, wide awake on all current issues, with a pure moral tone, is a noble vocation.

There is a public conscience in sympathy with the temperance movement that is gradually molding a sentiment in favor of temperance reform.

Land sharks are justly held in contempt in every community. The less orphan and widow are their common victims. At the tax collector's season they may be found around a receiver's office, taking notes.

Now that the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has gone to his rest, we recall among the many noble acts of his life, his generous treatment of the Fisk Jubilee Singers on their first visit to England. To his manifest interest, by word and charitable gift, we owe largely the success of this famous band of singers in Great Britain.

Some people brace themselves against all innovations, no matter how weighty the reasons that may be assigned for them. They oppose everything that is out of the accustomed groove.

Each man possesses an individuality. It is often concealed in the ranks of the masses, but closely examined will be found to have marks which distinguish him from every other man.

Civil courts cannot rejudge the judgment of an ecclesiastical tribunal in matters within the latter's jurisdiction.

Our Canadian friends will take offense, we hope, if we request them to remove their hats at a funeral service. We can hardly conceive of a more barbarous custom than this emblem of mourning.

The Salvationists have proven the right to public tolerance by the good which they have accomplished. They are helpful to social strata that are rarely reached by our churches.

The value of the discipline of the classics is held in such high esteem by the best educators that the trend of thought is to make them compulsory rather than elective.

It was exceedingly difficult for Jewish converts to free their minds from a slavish attachment to ceremonial. So accustomed were they to them that they had become engrafted on their nature.

Success does not depend so much upon superior ability or advantage as upon the proper use of the talent and opportunity we have. It is largely the result of attention to details.

James M. Henderson.

Adrian News.

Adrian, Feb. 23.—An unusual surprise was offered last Sunday evening in the shape of a wedding. No one outside of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties knew of it until about the hour of the ceremony. At 8:15 Sunday evening, Miss Susie Williams and Mr. Harry C. Lewis of this city were joined in the bond of holy wedlock at the A. M. E. church in the presence of an immense audience. Rev. W. H. Brown officiating. The bride was attired in a magnificent gown of cream moire silk. It was a beautiful piece of handiwork, being embroidered in silver, with Queen Anne collar and French sleeves. The bride's ornaments were diamonds and natural flowers. The groom wore the conventional black. They left immediately for Cincinnati, where the groom expects to start in business as an artist. A host of friends wish them "bon voyage."

Miss Emma Taylor entertained a few friends in honor of Miss Ella Proctor, of Toledo. Refreshments were served and a good time enjoyed by all present.

Mr. Hillard Johnson, of Ypsilanti, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Freeman. Miss Samson, of Toledo, is the guest of Misses Jennie Harris and Eva Cox.

Mrs. Chas. Clanton gave an evening party the 19th inst., in honor of Mrs. Ella Proctor and Emma Taylor of Toledo. The toilets of the ladies were very handsome, and the evening was spent with dancing and games.

The sad news was received by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, from their daughter, of the death of their grandson, Harold L. McDonald, of Duluth. This makes three deaths in the family in the past three months. They have the sympathy of a host of friends.

Sick list.—Mrs. John Howard, Ellen Brown, Rachel King, Miss Mattie Taylor and Mr. Fred Craig.

Miss Mamie Wilson, of the college, visited her parents at Palmyra over Sunday.

Miss Mildred McCoy visited friends in Detroit, Tuesday.

Last week the Adrian notes got mixed up with those of Grand Rapids. Your scribe would suggest that the printer cannot very well allow his mind to rest on Adrian and Grand Rapids at the same time without getting somewhat "mixed up."

There is another one coming soon. Another what? Look at the top.

Mr. Richard Higdon, Frankfort, Ky., has received an appointment as mail weigher on the L. & N. railroad, between Lexington and Louisville, Ky. George H. Breed, of Philadelphia, Pa., was appointed a regular letter carrier.

There is a sensation reported from Smith's flats, Five Points, Colo. A well known married man, colored, had engaged to elope with a pretty white girl, who, after bleeding him for garments and money, disappeared. Realizing the dupe, he searched the house for her, gun in hand, but it was no use.

THE HUNTSVILLE SCHOOL.

Interesting Letter from the State Normal School.

Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 14.—Having been in the South for over two years and thinking that the readers of the "Plainsdealer" might appreciate something concerning the progress of the school in this part of Alabama, I determined to write a few lines for the columns of your valuable paper on this subject.

Huntsville is a pretty and thriving city, of about nine thousand inhabitants, nestling at the base of the Cumberland mountains. Huntsville, in appearance, very much resembles a Northern city, and particularly so in its freedom from race prejudice. In this respect it is said to be in the lead of the majority of cities in the whole South. This can be accounted for by the fact that a great deal of Northern capital is invested here.

There are about as many Negroes as there are whites and when we stop to think about the color ignorance of the masses, and the very many disadvantages under which the Negro is laboring, we are strained to say that they are being very well indeed. The profession are well represented here, but at my mind, is better still, the fact that we have a number of first class mechanics, who have substantial homes, make good livings for their families and are accumulating wealth.

It is not by the number of Langens and Brucers, nor by the number of dentists and doctors that the race differs, that this problem is to be solved, but by the substantiality of the middle class. Then let us turn our attention to our boys toward the sea. Let us have more skilled mechanics, and in nine cases out of ten we will be opening for them and leading wherein they may labor.

The State Normal and Industrial School of Huntsville, Ala., recognizing the fact, pays particular attention to industrial feature of the institution. This school, which since 1885 has been the industrial work attachment owing to its very limited space, unable to do much in this direction until the year 1891 when this school was made a beneficiary under Morrill act, approved Aug. 30th, 1890. Since then, with increased facilities this work has been very actively developed. To carry on the school purchased 181 acres and situated about four miles from Huntsville, and the school was moved to the new site.

The new site was in the dark days of slavery, an old plantation, a famous race course and many other slave has changed masters on soil. Now by the divine and potent hand of Providence on the spot where the backs of these slaves were made to smart and hearts to ache, their children and their children's children are drinking from the well of knowledge.

The school was moved there and found a number of cabins, which the old days were used as slave quarters. These, and the other buildings on the grounds, by the executive of the worthy Principal Prof. H. Conncill, have been remodelled and enlarged and now where these cabins once stood we have a sewing room, blacksmith shop, shoe shop, center and wheelwright shop, matting shop, and laundry. In addition these there are three large buildings.

One which in the days of slavery was called "the big house" is used as a teachers' home. Two buildings have been erected, one boys dormitories, a chapel, dining rooms and a printing office. The other building is used exclusively for girls dormitories and dining room. If you were to visit the Normal campus at any time between 2 p. m., and 5 p. m., you would find everything in full blast the various industrial workshops. There are seventeen teachers in the faculty of this school and its graduates are doing a good work all over the state.

The students of this school are particularly fortunate in the amount of talent brought before them. The last of January we were visited by Mr. Will Hunton, Internal Secretary of the Y. M. C. C. He spent some days with us, and stayed in the chapel with us, and had a very interesting and active talk on the Y. M. C. C., work and its aims. Mr. Hunton, a model young man and a credit to his race. We wish him all prosperity in his work.

Miss H. Q. Brown, our eloquent, of such wide spread fame, has with us a month. She first came and gave a reading, which was such a highly superior character she was induced to remain a month as a specialist as an instructor in physical development and voice culture. She has done excellent work and the improvement in the students is truly marvelous.

Miss Brown is an asset for the position of solicitor of the colored people for the Columbian exposition. Miss H. Q. Brown is peculiarly fitted for this position, her work as an elocutionist taken her into almost all the States in the United States. She knows just where the colored people are and just how to reach them. Miss Brown is highly cultured and received endorsements from the people white and black, of the South. She has also received recognition from headquarters, and there is no doubt about her receiving the honor.

Mr. R. Harrison, in his tour through the South gave us a call and delighted us with a reading. Mr. Harrison has decided dramatic talent, and gives promise of great things.

Mr. Harrison and Miss H. Q. Brown gave a joint recital in the Huntsville opera house, which was a decided success in every respect. Mr. Harrison was at his best in Fra Gracomo, his conception of which is far excellent. Miss Brown received round after round of applause in "Zingarella the Gipsy Girl," for a time we forgot the identity of Miss Brown, and saw only the tragic Zingarella swayed by passion and hate. As the despairing Laurence, of classic lore, Miss Brown excites feelings in her hearers although not so intense as those excited by Zingarella, yet not the less pleasurable.

Miss Brown, gave her closing recital in Palmer hall, last Friday afternoon, at which time she read the paper read before the National convention for educators of colored youth of America, at Nashville, and which elicited such general approbation.

Mr. Editor, I thank you for the space which you have so kindly given me in your columns. At intervals, you shall hear more of us and our work in this part of Alabama.

WEDDING BELLS.

At Denison, Texas, Miss Lovie Nelson, of Enola, Ala., was wedded to W. D. Hill.

At Mound Bayou, Miss Annie Dorsey was married to J. P. Barnes, formerly of Elizabeth, Miss.

At Kansas City, Kas., Miss Sadie Heath, who stands six feet in her stockings, and Mr. G. B. Holliday, who stands six and a half feet in his socks, were married recently.

Rev. C. P. Jones, editor of the Baptist Vanguard, Littled Rock, Ark., and Miss Fannie A. Brown were recently united in wedlock.

Lawyer Warner T. McGuinn of Baltimore, Md., is to marry Miss Anna Wallace of Richmond, Va., on Thursday, the 25th inst.

It is said that Clarence Washington, formerly of Detroit, but now of St. Paul, a few days ago, went up to Duluth and took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Hattie Jordan a beautiful young lady, who was a guest of St. Paul during the holidays. Mr. Washington is the fortunate possessor of the best baritone voice in that city and is a first class musician, and his bride has just recently graduated from the Conservatory of Music in Montreal, P. Q., and they can truly be said to be well matched.

There are 11,500,000 voters in the United States of whom 3,100,000 are of alien birth and 1,500,000 are of African descent.

Henry Day, of Portland, while eating peanuts, had one slip into his windpipe and from there into his lungs. It killed him.

More than forty per cent of all prisoners between the ages of twenty and forty die of consumption and other tubercular diseases.

The jurors in a Detroit court recently ranged from six cents to \$60,000 in deciding the amount of damages in a libel suit, and finally compromised on a verdict of \$11,000.

The hardware trade of New York had, at a banquet it gave thirty years ago, nearly 100 guests, and a recent movement to revive what was formerly an annual custom reveals the fact that all but five of the participants in that dinner survive to-day.

A prominent Louisville physician was recently heard giving the following sage advice to a young student: "Never, never, send in a bill for odd dollars and cents. For instance, suppose my bill for some particular case amounts to \$450. Instead of making it for that amount, I make it an even \$500 and get it. A man would just as soon pay that as the odd \$50, and in nine cases out of ten he will grumble at the former bill and pay the latter without a murmur."

The largest oak now standing in England is the "Crowthorpe," which measures seventy-eight feet in circumference at the ground. At one time this tree and its branches covered more than an acre of space. The gigantic old "Parliamentary oak" in Clipstone park, London, is believed to be 1,500 years old. The tallest oak on the British isles is called the Duke's Walkingstick. It is higher than the spire of Westminster Abbey. The oak of Gelemos, which was felled in 1810, realized \$4,350 for its owner; the bark was sold for \$1,000 and the trunk and branches for \$3,350 more.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

The great secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes.—Beaconsfield.

To talk in public, to think in solitude, to read and to hear, to inquire and to answer inquiries, is the business of a scholar.—Samuel Johnson.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

To be full of goodness, full of cheerfulness, full of sympathy, full of helpful hope causes a man to carry blessings of which he is himself as unconscious as a lamp is of its own shining.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Do not train boys to learning by force and harshness; but direct them to it by what arouses their minds, so that you may be better able to discover with accuracy the peculiar bent of the genius of each.—Plato.

A man should bear a little music, read a little poetry and see a fine picture every day of his life, in order that worldly cares may not obliterate the sense of the beautiful which God has implanted in the human soul.—Goethe.

To my mind music is an important part of education, where boys have a turn for it. It is a great resource when they are thrown on the world; is a social amusement perfectly innocent, and, what is so great a point, employs their thoughts.—Cardinal Newman.

SOUND IN LIGHT AND COLOR.

People Can Scarcely Be Surprised in These Days of Discovery.

The announcement of some new and wonderful discovery is the rule in this day and age, when every man who considers himself a part and parcel of the great universe is bending every nerve and straining all five of the senses and wishing he had others to bring to bear on the many plans he is incubating, with the intention of bettering his own condition or that of others. One of these new discoveries, which is just being perfected is an apparatus for recording the sounds emitted by light, announces the St. Louis Republic. In 1889 it was first announced that a beam of light produced a sound. The knowledge of this curious and interesting fact was brought about in the following manner: A beam of sunlight was thrown through a lens on a glass vessel filled with lampblack, colored silk or worsted. A wheel having a slit cut in its edge was made to revolve swiftly in this beam of light, cutting it in two, so to speak making alternate flashes of light and shadow. The operator then placed his ear to the glass vessel, whereupon he noticed that each time the flash struck the glass a strange sound was the result. Subsequent experiments were even more startling. A beam of light was next made to pass through a prism, so as to produce what is called the polar spectrum or rainbow. The wheel with the slit disk was again made to revolve as before the colored light of the prism beam or rainbow falling through the cut just as the sunbeam had been made to do. The operator again placed his ear to the glass vessel and was astonished at the strange intermission of sounds, the different colors giving different keys of sound, which made a pleasing, if not altogether harmonious melody. After experiments proved that some colors give no sound whatever, which accounted for the peculiar intermissions noted. When the vessel was filled with red worsted cloth and the green light of the prism flashed upon it the loudness of the sound was astonishing. Only feeble, crackling noises could be heard when the red and blue parts of the rainbow fell upon the vessel containing the red cloth, but when a green one was substituted the red and blue of the prism made the noise, while the green was scarcely audible. The discovery is a strange one and it is thought some wonderful things may come from it.

Read This Twice not the selling price alone, that must be considered, in arriving at a knowledge of the value of an article. There is as much real pure soap in a bar of Dobbins' Electric as in four bars of any other soap made, and it will, if used according to directions do four times as much work as any other. Its cost is but a very slight advance on that of inferior soap. Insist upon Dobbins' Electric. I. L. CRAIG & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

There is nothing, unless it be the sewing machine, that has lightened woman's labor as much as Dobbins' Electric Soap, constantly sold, since 1869. Now, why rub and toil, and wear out yourself and your clothes, on washday, when this perfect soap is provided, to lighten your labor and save your clothes? If you have ever used it, in the 22 years we have made and sold it, you know that it is the best, purest, and most economical soap made. If you haven't tried it, ask your grocer for it now. Be sure and get the genuine with our name on the wrapper.

THE ELITE RESTAURANT, 2814 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. W. H. QUARLES, PROPRIETOR. OPEN ALL NIGHT. We make a specialty of good coffee.

The Plaindealer always for sale at the following places: Saginaw—Miss Hattie Butler 656 Sherman avenue. Boston, Mass.—W. L. Reed, 93 1-2 Cambridge Street, and J. W. Sherman 115 Cambridge Street. Lansing—Crotty Bros and F. F. Bussell, newdealers. Niles, Mich.—Miss Mabel Bannister. Milwaukee, Wis.—S. B. Bell, 739 3rd Street. Kalamazoo—Hiram Wilson, 717 Michigan avenue. Marion, Ind.—Mrs Anna Jullius. South Bend, Ind.—C. A. Mitchell, 835 West Thomas street. Birmingham, Ala.—W. H. Moes, 1908 4th, avenue. Bay City, Mich.—W. D. Richardson. Clinton, Mich.—F. Kirchgessner.

WEDDING BELLS.

At Denison, Texas, Miss Lovie Nelson, of Enola, Ala., was wedded to W. D. Hill.

At Mound Bayou, Miss Annie Dorsey was married to J. P. Barnes, formerly of Elizabeth, Miss.

At Kansas City, Kas., Miss Sadie Heath, who stands six feet in her stockings, and Mr. G. B. Holliday, who stands six and a half feet in his socks, were married recently.

Rev. C. P. Jones, editor of the Baptist Vanguard, Littled Rock, Ark., and Miss Fannie A. Brown were recently united in wedlock.

Lawyer Warner T. McGuinn of Baltimore, Md., is to marry Miss Anna Wallace of Richmond, Va., on Thursday, the 25th inst.

It is said that Clarence Washington, formerly of Detroit, but now of St. Paul, a few days ago, went up to Duluth and took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Hattie Jordan a beautiful young lady, who was a guest of St. Paul during the holidays. Mr. Washington is the fortunate possessor of the best baritone voice in that city and is a first class musician, and his bride has just recently graduated from the Conservatory of Music in Montreal, P. Q., and they can truly be said to be well matched.

There are 11,500,000 voters in the United States of whom 3,100,000 are of alien birth and 1,500,000 are of African descent.

Henry Day, of Portland, while eating peanuts, had one slip into his windpipe and from there into his lungs. It killed him.

More than forty per cent of all prisoners between the ages of twenty and forty die of consumption and other tubercular diseases.

The jurors in a Detroit court recently ranged from six cents to \$60,000 in deciding the amount of damages in a libel suit, and finally compromised on a verdict of \$11,000.

The hardware trade of New York had, at a banquet it gave thirty years ago, nearly 100 guests, and a recent movement to revive what was formerly an annual custom reveals the fact that all but five of the participants in that dinner survive to-day.

A prominent Louisville physician was recently heard giving the following sage advice to a young student: "Never, never, send in a bill for odd dollars and cents. For instance, suppose my bill for some particular case amounts to \$450. Instead of making it for that amount, I make it an even \$500 and get it. A man would just as soon pay that as the odd \$50, and in nine cases out of ten he will grumble at the former bill and pay the latter without a murmur."

The largest oak now standing in England is the "Crowthorpe," which measures seventy-eight feet in circumference at the ground. At one time this tree and its branches covered more than an acre of space. The gigantic old "Parliamentary oak" in Clipstone park, London, is believed to be 1,500 years old. The tallest oak on the British isles is called the Duke's Walkingstick. It is higher than the spire of Westminster Abbey. The oak of Gelemos, which was felled in 1810, realized \$4,350 for its owner; the bark was sold for \$1,000 and the trunk and branches for \$3,350 more.

WORDS OF THE WISE.

The great secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes.—Beaconsfield.

To talk in public, to think in solitude, to read and to hear, to inquire and to answer inquiries, is the business of a scholar.—Samuel Johnson.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

To be full of goodness, full of cheerfulness, full of sympathy, full of helpful hope causes a man to carry blessings of which he is himself as unconscious as a lamp is of its own shining.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Do not train boys to learning by force and harshness; but direct them to it by what arouses their minds, so that you may be better able to discover with accuracy the peculiar bent of the genius of each.—Plato.

A man should bear a little music, read a little poetry and see a fine picture every day of his life, in order that worldly cares may not obliterate the sense of the beautiful which God has implanted in the human soul.—Goethe.

To my mind music is an important part of education, where boys have a turn for it. It is a great resource when they are thrown on the world; is a social amusement perfectly innocent, and, what is so great a point, employs their thoughts.—Cardinal Newman.

CHINESE AS MARKSMEN. The Mongolian's Propensity for Hitting What He Aims At. Bing! bing! bing! and three bullets went into the center of the target as accurately as though the eye of the deer-slayer was looking over the rifle's sights instead of the yellowed optic of a meek and under-sized Chinaman. Satisfied with his prowess with the heavier weapon he exchanged it for a revolver, and the way in which he plunked pellets into the vitals of the swinging royal Bengal and peppered the heart of the iron-plated soubrette at the end of the twenty-five yard range was a sight for Creodmoor.

A party of sportive jack tars who had been repelling imaginary boarders with much enthusiasm before the Celestial's arrival put aside their guns and gazed upon him with admiring surprise. After using up a dollar's worth of powder and ball the Mott street marksman laid down that amount, stuck his hands into his pockets and joined the current of humanity that drifted southward through the Bowery, says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"Whew," whistled the youngest of the sailormen, "but that Chinese's a likely one on the shoot." The man who ran the gallery smiled. "You bet," he answered. "There's darned few in the whole of your bloomin' navy that can stand up agin him on a short range, an' maybe you'll be took aback to hear that he ain't in it with some of the other Johns what practice in this place."

"It must cost 'em a lot," said the youthful salt, "fore they get good at it."

"It does. They don't mind that, though, 'tis business with 'em. Every one of them fellers what shoots here belongs to the Whang Goo, or the Yen Hoc, or some one or other of them assassinatin' Chinese secret societies, an' it pays him to be handy with a pop. Now, you jes' keep your eye on the murder columns an' you'll notice that every time a John shoots another John he takes him in a vital spot first crack."

"A highbinder with a gun is as sure death as heart disease if he gets one chance to use it, an' when you see a yeller man reach for his hip, be foxy and skip."

On the Neva. In May, June and July the weather on the Neva is as hot as it is in summer time in Queensland, and the chief delights of the people whose official duties detain them in the capital is to be rowed about the Neva in the soft and mellow gloaming and to experience the pleasurable sensation of being able to read the newspaper without the aid of artificial light at 11 p. m.

DICKERMANS PHARMACY.

Dr. 29th St & Armour Av., Chicago. Prescriptions a Specialty.

S. J. EVANS, DEALER IN

KEROSENE & GASOLINE, 2912 ARMOUR AVE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Jasper R. Taylor, ROOM

284 TWENTY NINTH ST., CHICAGO. Between State and Dearborn.

—OPENING OF THE— OYSTER SEASON OF 1891

—AT THE— Albany Cafe,

266 29th St., - CHICAGO. MRS. T. H. RUSSELL,

The hope of the traveller is realized in THE new mileage book of the C. H. & D. that is sold for Twenty Dollars. The UNIVERSAL ticket between Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, Toledo, Niagara Falls, St. Louis, Salamanca, Ann Arbor, Buffalo, Ft. Wayne, Cadillac, Peoria and Cleveland. A MILEAGE BOOK to a thousand best points at the low rate of two cents per mile. Buy it.

WILLIAM LOOK, (Late Circuit Judge), Attorney & Counselor at Law.

HAS REMOVED His Offices to No's. 55 and 56 McGraw Building. DETROIT, MICH.

FIRE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE GOODRICH BROS., Walker Block, 26 West Fort Street DETROIT, MICH.

C. G. Wynn PHOTOGRAPHER

Studid 106 Miami Ave., (Formerly 242 Woodward Ave.) Detroit, - Mich. Near Grand Circus Park. Telephone 20 54.

"YOU WE MEAN" —SMOKE— "VIM,"

THE BEST 5c CIGAR ON EARTH. ED. BURK'S, 36 MONROE AVE. WE MAKE 'EM

A. Laitner, Manufacturer and Dealer in

White Wash, Kalsomine, Paint, Varnish Horse Scrub Shoes, Hair and Cloth BRUSHES, ETC., 87 Gratiot Ave., DETROIT, TELEPHONE 2460. MICH.

CHAS. CUNNINGHAM Caterer & Confectioner. Ice Cream, Water Ices and Fine Cakes. Silver, Linen and Dishes to Rent. Special Rates to Churches and Sunday Schools. 309 Woodward Ave., Wedding and Birthday Cakes a Specialty. Detroit, Mich. TELEPHONE 4794.

NEGRO AGENTS WANTED To Sell Our Royal Book, "The Black Phalanx."

It is a history of the Negro Soldiers and gives a full account of their services in fighting for freedom and the Union, from the Revolution to the present time. SPECTACULAR PICTURES of the Negro Troops. All 25¢ in the grandest book ever written. Piles of money to be made selling it, for every body wants it. You Can Make Money. One man has already made 600 dollars on 500 books. Don't fail to send at once for circulars and see our liberal Terms to Agents. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct., Boston, Cincinnati or St. Louis. (Send no Post)

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc. For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligence man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$10 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY of Wayne, in chancery. Jennie Murray complainant vs. James Murray, defendant. At a session of said Court held at the court room in the City of Detroit in said County on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1891. Present: Hon. George Gartner, Circuit Judge. On proof by affidavit on file that the defendant, James Murray, resides out of the State of Michigan and is a resident of the City of Seattle, in the State of Washington, on motion of D. Augustus Straker, solicitor for complainant, ordered that said defendant, James Murray, appear and answer in said cause within five months from date of this order, and that in default thereof said bill of complaint be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant.

And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date thereof said complainant in American Plaindealer, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said County once in each week for six weeks in succession. (Signed) GEORGE GARTNER, Circuit Judge. D. AUGUSTUS STRAKER, Complainant's Solicitor Dated November 20th, 1891. De ro SAMUEL S. FEWELL, A Trustee. Dep. Clk.

THE PLAINDEALER.

Issued Every Friday.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

By rail or carrier, per annum. \$1.00
Six months. .75
Three months. .50

THE PLAINDEALER Company Publishers, 11 Rowland Building, 11 Rowland Street.

Entered at the Post Office at Detroit, Mich., as Second-class matter.

Address all communications to THE PLAINDEALER Company, Box 92, Detroit, Mich.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, '92.

SOME REASONS WHY ADVERTISERS

SHOULD USE THE COLUMNS OF

The Plaindealer.

The Plaindealer is a valuable and attractive medium.

The Plaindealer is well known and well established. It is not an experiment.

It is eagerly read each week from end to end by thousands.

It is read by a progressive class of prosperous people who have money to spend, and spend it.

It occupies a place in the newspaper world and circulates in a field peculiarly its own.

Persistent advertising pays. Try The Plaindealer.

From the top-lofty position assumed by the New York Age, it is not to be expected that it would appreciate the true position of its contemporaries. On the question of leadership, for instance, our esteemed contemporary is away off in its estimate of the Plaindealer's attitude. We have never said that the old "leaders" must stay or go. We have never said anything that could be construed that way. The term leader is of wide range; it may mean very much, and it may mean very little. Like the Kentucky "Kernel," or the Arizona "Judge," there may be nothing at all back of it. Indeed, even the simplest dictionary definition would exclude several gentlemen of prominence on either side of the present discussion. Whatever and whoever they are, the Plaindealer has maintained that in the present unorganized and unorganizable state of Afro-American forces, their coming or going can be of little moment. What those forces now need most, is intelligent organization, and no one, neither old nor new, has been able to successfully grapple with that problem. With plenty to fight for, much to fight with and no time to lose, the Afro-American host is discovered in rank disorder, with orders whose judgment isn't worth a bagatelle, directing the fire and wasting the ammunition. To dub any one a leader in so ineffectual a campaign, is, to say the least, a mild sarcasm. That any one should be proud to assume the responsibility of it, is remarkable. It shows clearly that his ego is of abnormal growth, and is a confession of his unfitness for the position he assumes.

The Plaindealer has several times defended several gentlemen whose prominence and influence have brought them certain political honors, against the unjust attacks of their enemies. Its defense has always taken this form: The Afro-Americans are entitled to an uncertain number of governmental appointments. The qualifications for such positions as they have been able to squeeze out of the administrations require, we take it, no superlatively great equipment. The caliber of their white conferees proves this conclusively. The reputation of Afro-Americans in these offices, for honesty, efficiency and good morals has been uniformly good, reflecting credit upon themselves and their friends. Other distinguished gentlemen might have done as well—if they had the chance—and the public thereby relieved of their everlasting croaking. But what special virtue has the insignia of 4th Auditor, or Recorder, or Recorder, or the like that he no one else has been able to do without it? Which office holds the wand with which such miracles

are wrought? Then again, does occupation of these offices impose any obligation of leadership upon the occupants? Do their critics admit to any administration the right to select our leaders for us by the simple bestowal of official patronage? The Plaindealer certainly denies any administration that privilege. A man with wisdom enough and courage enough to advise wisely and direct vigorously may be an office-holder, but all office-holders will not be found with that courage and that wisdom. There is no reason why they should be.

This whole "leadership" business it seems to us, is only a cloak to disguise a fight for the perquisites of place, carried on by individuals whose attacks and counter attacks are made under false pretenses. And surely the Age knows enough of the Plaindealer's attitude on such matters not to have put it either for or against, under any such misrepresentation. Our esteemed contemporary winds up by saying rather grandiloquently that it "stands where it has always stood, for the advancement of the best interests of the race, regardless of individuals." Would it not have been better to say "for the advancement of what it considers, etc.?" That would have made it unnecessary for the Plaindealer to remind the editor of the time when what it stood for was distinctly not for the best interest of the race or our esteemed contemporary either.

Judge Tourgee proposes to keep a record of the names of all the Afro-Americans unlawfully murdered in the South, and of the murderers. There may appear among the victims of that list the names of many worthless Afro-Americans, but there will also appear among the names on the list of the other side a much larger number of the South's best citizens, who are open, though unconvicted murderers. If this is the glorious land that we advertise it to be, and our laws are as just and complete as we claim, there is no excuse for mob violence. It may make a man the lion of the day, during these times of perverted Southern sentiment, to lead a murderous mob. But the time is near when to coming generations his name will only be considered in the roll of infamy to the shame and disgrace of his children and his children's children. Judge Tourgee's list will be a thorn in the flesh to many a proud Southern family in the years to come.

The courts of Iowa have just construed the laws so as to exclude restaurants from the list of public inns, declaring that they have right to serve whom they choose and refuse whom they choose, the question of color having no bearing whatever. Upon the first reading of this opinion it would appear that Afro-Americans were left open to insult without redress at the caprice of any restaurateur. But the law as laid down in Iowa is at variance with that of Michigan where the full court concurred. The decision in Michigan is broad and full and states the points emphatically.

"Any discrimination founded upon the race or color of the citizen is unjust and cruel, and can have no sanction in the law of this state."
"The humane and enlightened judgment of our people has decided, although it cost blood and treasure to so determine, that the Negro is a man—a freeman, a citizen, and entitled to equal rights before the law with the white man. This decision was a just one. Because it was divinely ordered that the skin of one man should not be as white as that of another, furnishes no more reason that he should have less rights and privileges under the new law than if he had been born white, but crossed or otherwise deformed. The law, as I understand it, will never permit a color or misfortune that God has fastened upon a man from his birth, to be punished by the law unless the misfortune leads to some contagion or criminal act, nor while he is sane and honest can he have less privileges than his more unfortunate brother. The law is tender, rather than harsh, toward all infirmity, and if to be born black is a misfortune, then the law should lessen rather than increase the burden of the black man's life. The prejudice against association in public places with the Negro, which does exist to some extent in all communities, less it is not for the courts to cater to or temporize with a prejudice which is not only not humane but unreasonable."

In view of this decision it seems that it merely an evasion of the Iowa court to declare that color did not enter into the question. There is however a remedy for this evil higher and more potent than statutes. We must put ourselves in position so that our patronage is so profitable that stores and restaurants will cater for it rather than

repel it. To do this we must rid ourselves of the delusion that all prominence lies in the way of political preference. More honor should be given men who have become successful in business, who have inventive genius, who are energetic and economical and have surrounded themselves with the things that men in a community will open every avenue to civil equality because they have something to give as well as we being recipients.

The prosecuting of the "Conscience gang" has developed into a mere farce with the Prosecuting Attorney and the Judge of the Recorders court as the principal actors. With the crimes that these men have committed, with proper prosecution, every one of them should be in Jackson. Many a poor less fortunate devil is doing time where the evidence was far less accumulating and convincing. Our courts and prosecuting office have degenerated to this. If a man has money and political influence he is allowed every technicality of the law to have his case nolle prossed or his sentence suspended, while a less guilty wretch is put to all the burdens the law may impose in getting his case reviewed because for sooth he is poor and friendless. Every good citizen condemns the proposed course of Prosecuting Attorney Burroughs in nolle prossing the Conscience cases and the pallaver of Judge Chamber's letters to Gov. Winan's is sickening when it is considered that he has given other men the extent of the law for far less serious charges. When a court of justice whitewashes a negligent office it is time public sentiment was aroused.

The lynching at Texarkana, Ark., last Saturday was a most horrible and brutal affair. The morbid taste of the 6,000 participants, and their hellish desires, could not be surpassed by the most brutal and cruel savages. The version given by the Plaindealer differs in the description of person and bearing of the party lynched, from that sent out by the Associated press to our Western newspapers, where he is made to appear brutalized and to have displayed great fear in the presence of the crowd. His protestations of innocence of the crime charged against him, his coolness and nerve, even when the flames were consuming his body, stand forth in glaring contrast to the morbid curiosity and savage instincts of the crowd. Though he may have been guilty of the crime charged, which is doubtful; what can be said in extenuation of his most barbarous act? of the woman that coolly and deliberately set his clothes on fire and watched the consuming flames devour his person? To the Plaindealer, this act of the woman would seem to indicate that she was only a more fiendish prototype of that Northern Ohio white woman who swore away the liberty of the Afro-American who was her companion in adultery, to shield herself.

The American Citizen is righteously indignant over the frequent lynchings that are now happening in the South; at the same time it tries to shield the Democratic party by claiming that it is not a party to these violations of the law. If the Democratic party does not connive at these things, why are they so willing to reap the fruits of just such acts, in the shape of political power, or why does not the party take a bold stand against them, and, as it is the party in power in the South, having control of the judiciary and the executive branches of the law, why are not the murderers hunted down, and the punishment meted out to them that they deserve? And why is it that the transgressors enjoy complete immunity from the law? So long as these outrages continue, so long as the Democratic party is willing to profit by them, and does not make a brave and determined stand against them, connection with the Democratic party, even by an Afro-American who believes in its economic principles, must bring the blush of shame to his cheeks.

Those who heard Governor McKinley's speech at the banquet of the Michigan club will never forget it. The ovation paid to the valiant leader was remarkable, but his defence of Republican principles repaid them an hundred fold for their tribute to his genius and his courage. Every thought was a crystal of Republicanism; every sentence an epigram worthy of remembrance. With a style almost dramatic, a flashing eye, and a tone unswerving in its sincerity and power, with a fearful earnestness that made its imprint on every listener, the sharp, crisp truths left the speaker as if by inspira-

tion and held the audience spellbound. We believe that the members of the Michigan Club were permitted to hear one of the best addresses that Major McKinley ever has or ever will make, and that they are a unit in their unbounded admiration of Ohio's magnificent governor.

The Plaindealer, as an entirely disinterested well-wisher, earnestly hopes that the people of Milwaukee may promptly forget their differences and unite in one solid front to elect Mr. J. J. Mates. The race needs this unity.

CURRENT COMMENT

If the Negro at the South would stop building a church at every cross-road, and devote his time and energy in an indefatigable effort to displace hooly and uncouth log-huts and beautify each section of the rural districts with nice little frame buildings, it would not be long before other nations would sing praises to his name.—Ex.

"It is claimed by leading rail-road officials that since the Jim Crow Car law went into effect in Tenn., the E. T. Va and Ga. Railroad has lost over \$8,000 from Negro excursions alone; to say nothing of ordinary travel among our people."—Athens, Tenn., Weekly Watchman.

We would like to make a suggestion to our academic boys and girls. In place of the number of meaningless names which take off the royal edge of intelligence from several existing societies seemingly, why not start a school or class for the study of Philosophy, Political Economy, Moral Science, or Ethics.—The Courant.

St. Paul Globe: Practically, a United States Senator once safely housed in the Senate can consider himself as within the shelter of an impregnable fortress. This fact, perhaps more than any other, has given a color of justice to the murmurs of the people against legislative elections of Senators.

Milwaukee News: The proposed method would be a victory for the people. It would make less possible corrupt influences in Congress, and would emancipate in a large measure the government from corporation domination.

Pittsburg Commercial: There are almost insuperable barriers in the way of the proposed amendment, however desirable it may seem. Two-thirds of both houses must pass the resolution, and then it will have to be ratified by three-fourths of the States, either through their legislatures or by conventions called for the purpose. The members of the house are chosen by popular vote, and how much better are they than the Senators? Will not a comparison of the two bodies, from the beginning down, show a very decided balance to the credit of the Senate?

St. Louis Globe Democrat: A State convention can be bribed as readily as a Legislature, and can be made to do the bidding of the hoodlums. Indeed, the convention offers less difficulty than does the other body to this sort of work, for the members of the convention are in the public eye for a day or two only, and consequently are under less restraint than are the individual legislators whose service lasts a year or two. At all events, the proposed change should not be made lightly, and it will not be. Any scheme which involves an amendment of the Constitution, as this does, will be sure to call out full free, and intelligent discussion.

Cincinnati Commercial: There is nothing in the proposition to elect United States Senators by direct vote of the people that Republicans need be afraid of.

Hartford Post: It was intended by the framers of the Constitution, and it is a fixed principle among the best systems of representation, that the upper house should represent the local government or administrative organizations—the commonwealths of the United States, and these are governed by their own legislatures which should logically choose their own representatives in the United States Legislature. To change this would be to throw away the fruits of much study and deliberation of the patriots who toiled over the Constitution.

What Will the President Do?

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 19, 1892.
Hon. Benjamin Harrison, President, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—In the matter of the appointment of judges for the Circuit Court of Appeals soon to be appointed by you, the people of my race, resident in this Territory, wish me to state that in their judgment the appointment of Mr. D. Augustus Straker, of Detroit, Michigan, would meet their hearty approval. Mr. Straker is known to us personally as a lawyer of unquestionable ability, and is a distinctively representative man of our people; you could not do more towards welding the entire race to your administration and the party, than by making this appointment. We appreciate what you have done, but you will pardon me in saying that it does not approximate what the race is really entitled to by reason of their numerical strength and past fealty to the party. Very respectfully,
E. P. McCabe.

A VARIETY OF TAINGS

Rev. Tunis G. Campbell, the colored Methodist minister who died at Alston, Mass., a few days ago was made military governor of the Sea Islands of Georgia by President Lincoln just after the fall of Charleston, and there organized schools and a government. He was a native of New Jersey.

Bethel Church, Sullivan street, Rev. Theodore Gould, pastor, presented an animated scene Friday evening Feb. 12, the occasion being the commemoration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, under the auspices of John A. Andrew Post 234, G. A. R. It was a memorable night. Not in many a year have the Afro-Americans of New York gathered in such vast numbers. It seemed as though every man and woman, young and otherwise, had made the effort to testify by their presence their loyalty and devotion to the great name of Lincoln.—The Age.

The "Columbus bell," now owned by the African Methodist Episcopal church at Haleyville, Cumberland county, which was brought to notice by an illustrated article in the Bridgeton Pioneer recently, has attracted much attention, and the Pioneer has received many letters of inquiry concerning it. The Spanish Government is now seeking to obtain the bell for that country's approaching great exhibition. It is alleged to have been given to Columbus by Queen Isabella. It was obtained by a sea captain of Haleyville, with its history, and given to the church.

A young Afro-American dude, dressed in a sealined overcoat, silk tie, corn-colored kids and patent-leather shoes, hung about the entrance to the General Post-Office of N. Y., Thursday night begging for enough money to procure a bed. He approached everybody, from newsboys up to belated millionaires. An officer was apprised of the fellow's doings, but before he could catch him the elegantly-dressed mendicant had disappeared. A veteran newspaper editor advised the copper-hued gentleman to go to Thompson street, where on the strength of his coat alone he could get lodgings for two months at least.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Grand Duchess Xenia, daughter of the Czar is betrothed to the Grand Duke Alexander, son of the Grand Duke Michael, uncle of the Czar. The Grand Duke Alexander is about 26 years of age, and the Grand Duchess Xenia is about 17. Alexander is brother of the young Grand Duke Michael, who incurred the displeasure of the Czar last April by his marriage, without the Czar's consent, to Sophia, the beautiful countess of Merenberg, and daughter of Nicholas, Prince of Nassau, and of Natalie, the divorced wife of Doublt, and morganatic wife of Prince Nicholas. Natalie was a descendant of the poet Pushkin, and therefore had Negro blood in her veins. The betrothal of the Czar's daughter to Michael's brother will, it is believed, result in a complete reconciliation of the Czar to Michael.

What promises to be the most successful electrical system as applied to street cars, was tested at Coney Island, N. Y., last Saturday and gave great satisfaction to a number of gentlemen present interested in electrical investments. Unfortunately Granville P. Woods, sold it some time ago, and a company will no doubt be organized which will make millions.

The G. U. O. of O. F. of Columbus, Ohio, will erect a temple in the spring. The Columbus, State Journal says of the proposed effort:

"Among the large number of buildings to be erected this spring none will be more attractive and beautiful in appearance than the new Grand United Order of Odd Fellows' temple to be erected on the corner of Long street and Garfield avenue.

The lot upon which the building will be erected is 67 1/2 feet front on Long street and 78 1/2 feet to the rear on Garfield avenue. There will be two storerooms fronting on Long street on the first floor, leaving a large entrance to the second floor. On Garfield avenue there will be an additional storeroom. This floor is finished in the latest style and has all necessary accommodations. The second floor has a large commodious entertainment hall, with dressing room, stage and other needed attachments, and is complete in its finish. Besides there are several small office rooms in the front. The third floor will have the main lodge-room, banquet hall, committee-rooms and other necessities, and will be undoubtedly the most complete yet erected. The cost of the building will be between \$15,000 and \$20,000. This band of young men have the confidence of the people and their best wishes for success.

S. M. Raines, Fort Wayne, Ind., who has been very successful in massage and electric treatment, has been appointed manager of the new Abbot sanitarium, which is rapidly approaching completion.

DETROIT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers not receiving THE PLAINDEALER clearly should notify us at once. We desire every copy delivered promptly.

THE PLAINDEALER always for sale at the following places:

Aaron Ladd, 495 Hastings street.
John Williams, 81 Croghan street.
Cook and Thomas, 42 Croghan street.
L. J. and Brewer, 207 Adams street.
W. H. Johnson, 495 Hastings street.

The Plaindealer office is now permanently located on the second floor of the building formerly occupied by the Tribune Printing Company, 13-17 Rowland street.

Plaindealer Readers

Should remember to patronize those merchants who seem to desire your patronage and invite your trade.

One of the best evidences of such a desire is an advertisement placed in the columns of the newspaper which is published in your interests. An advertisement is an invitation. An advertisement in The Plaindealer is evidence that that firm at least solicits your trade. You get the best service at such places. Help those who help you. Trade with our advertisers.

Mere mention

Miss Mildred McCoy, of Adrian, visited Detroit last week.

Mrs. Vosburgh, of Cleveland, and Mr. Albert Burgess, of St. Louis, were in the city to attend the funeral of their father, Mr. Amos Burgess, who was buried from the Second Baptist church last Sunday.

Milton F. Greene, messenger to Governor Finley, visited Detroit with the governor and took in the Michigan club banquet. The Plaindealer was favored with a call.

The Washington "colony" that attended the encampment at Detroit last summer, have organized and are now making preparations to extend courtesies and hospitalities to the people of Detroit and Windsor. Detroit and Windsor people who attend the encampment will be decidedly in it.

Ald. Barnes of Windsor failed to show that he was qualified to act as alderman and has lost his seat in the common council of Windsor. It cost him \$58 to lose it.

Five young couples met at the home of Miss F. Cole, Thursday evening, whence they proceeded to the residence of Wm. Starks, who was celebrating the 19th anniversary of his birth. Dancing and card playing were the main features of amusement until 12 bells, when refreshments were served and the merry party left, wishing William many returns.

Information Wanted—Of the whereabouts of Mr. Silas Gibbs. When last heard from was in Detroit. Any information will be gladly received by his sister, Mrs. Blin Allen, nee Gibbs. Address Mrs. Blin Allen, Marshall, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah McCoy on Tuesday evening of this week received friends in honor of their twentieth anniversary. Mrs. McCoy was assisted by Mrs. L. H. Johnson and Mrs. Robt. Blakemore. She wore an overdress of wine-colored silk, over her wedding dress, an embroidered mull. Mrs. Johnson wore black lace, and Mrs. Blakemore, black silk trimmed with black lace with Medici collar lined with pink chiffon. All the ladies carried natural flowers. Among the remarkable array of beautiful china from the friends of Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, was a beautiful dinner set presented by the society of Willing Workers, of which Mrs. McCoy is a member.

Miss Emily Brown gave a pleasant little informal dancing party Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Gabrielle Lewis, of Adrian.

Miss Lewis, of Adrian, visited the city this week to attend the Michigan club banquet. She was the guest of Miss Meta Pelham.

Just as the Plaindealer goes to press we learn that Miss Lillian Preston died at 6 o'clock Friday morning. Miss Preston was sick but a few days and her sudden death will be learned with sorrow by a large circle of people with whom Miss Preston was an universal favorite.

Mr. F. J. Loudin called upon The Plaindealer Thursday.

Mrs. Jane Gregory and Miss Hannah Matthews have returned home from Ann Arbor, where they have been nursing their sick cousin.

Mrs. Elida Price, of Beaubien street, is seriously ill, the effects of an abscess of the throat and general debility.

Glances Here and There

There has been considerable written and much more said about the adventure and topics of the ordinary barber shop. The Glimmer, of late, has been more than impressed by the fact that these stories are true. A visit to the shop of those two genial and accommodating gentlemen, Messrs. Cook and Thomas, will be a revelation to the ordinary, go-as-you-please sort of fellows. It has become a sort of modern forum or market place, where gentlemen, who know more than can be contained in a medium-sized cranium, meet to dispense mental pabulum in various quantities. There is the self-important fellow who thinks what he don't know isn't written in the books. He is not only convinced of it himself, but he proceeds to convince others. Just about the time he gets through with the rise and fall of the Roman empire, the influence of Grecian literature on modern thought, determined to which branch of the human race the Egyptians belong, sees wherein Caesar and Napoleon failed, and settled other trifling matters of history, he is challenged as to his conclusions, by some one who thinks he knows as much as the first speaker, and who is envious of the seeming reputation he is making for himself as a scholar and reasoner. The argument then waxes warm, and Strabo, Herodotus, Plutarch, Manetho and Rawlinson are frequently raised from the dead to testify in behalf of either opponent. From history the argument takes a tumble only equaled by that of Vulcan when cast out of heaven; from the historical pyramids of Egypt and the heroic age of Homer, the forensic combatants soon find themselves discussing questions of state as they affect our government. The tariff, the silver question, single land tax, and like questions are taken up seriatim, and disposed of in true statesmanlike style. Having settled such momentous questions, the audience is not left to dream of what a vast quantity of knowledge is, and how little of it they possess, for another specialty debater will soon tackle the bible, then look out. He takes Bob Ingersoll's work to lay Bob Ingersoll in the shade. First, he will take Jonah and the whale to task, then gently reach back to the Garden of Eden and again entangle our first parents in the wily evils of the serpent, and show how Adam could have retrieved himself without getting outside the gates. The building of the tower of Babel is passed over as a fable, and the mistakes of Moses are set in bold relief. He then tells how he knows there is no hell, and how he could improve on this earth in world-making, if he only had a wheelbarrow and enough dirt. If no one joins issue with him that question is soon disposed of. Should one be so unfortunate as to challenge his dictum he is soon drowned in a flood of whys and whats and hows that cannot possibly be answered, because the volubility of the speaker is incessant. The most interesting factor in these daily discussions is the poor listener, who, with other matters, will be presented by the Glimmer next week.

There are few ways in which many otherwise sensible people show so little judgment as in romping and general play with little children. It is not an uncommon thing for a strong man to toss a helpless little infant in the air till it trembles with excitement. Now, as a matter of fact, the nervous system of a child is a very delicate organism. Till the child is two or three years old it is exceedingly liable to disease of the nerves and brain. It is impossible to tell how often fatal illness may be traced to the foolish fondness of some relative who insist on making the little one "notice." Doubtless every physician knows of at least several such cases. An able practitioner, in discussing this question recently, while he urged a young mother to keep her child as quiet as possible, said: "I have an especially sad case at present, due to following an exactly opposite course. A little one, a year old, who is an only child and an only grandchild, is lying at the point of death of brain fever. I do not think it possible for it to get well, but if it does, the parents and grandparents will have learned a lesson they will not forget. The grandfather was in the habit of tossing the child up every night after he came home, and the whole family watched it, themselves amused, while it was trembling with excitement, and never realized the danger until one night it went into spasms."

Very little children should be allowed to sleep as much as possible, and older children should lead as quiet, even, monotonous lives as possible. For this reason a nurse girl of an amiable, even slightly phlegmatic, temperament is preferred to a nervous and more energetic person. Such a girl will easily learn to follow the routine necessary in the care of little children. She will not hurry and bustle about, and there is no need of this. Children should not be hurried. When a child is old enough to go to school, it is time enough for it to learn that time is valuable. While it is little let it develop slowly and naturally, expanding its life as deliberately as the rose or lily unfolds its buds.

D' BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 50¢

SALVATION OIL

Price only 25 Cts. Sold by all dealers. Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Scalds, Backache, etc.

CHEW-LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Alternative—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

The Dairy Maid Festival.

The Dairy Maid festival and drill given by the ladies of the Willing Workers society Friday night filled Fraternity hall to its utmost capacity. The ladies have won an enviable reputation for enjoyable entertainments, which was amply sustained by their last effort. Their evolutions in the drill evoked hearty rounds of applause, and the neat and pretty costumes were the subjects of general commendation. Among the most pleasing numbers were those of Mrs. H. Thompson, whose magnificent soprano voice has not been heard in public before for many years, and has lost nothing by its long rest; the pretty duet and dance by Master Raymond Rickards and little Miss Monne Ferguson; "Little Boopie," by Miss Florence Cole, and "Five O'clock in the Morning," by Miss Carrie Myers. Miss Rickards and little Miss Nonie Ferguson, who at the last moment took the places of Mrs. Wm. Tomlinson and Mrs. John Miner, absent by the death of their uncle, Mr. Amos Burgess, ably filled them and received many congratulations on their readiness and ability. Miss Amanda Luckett was the accompanist.

The proceeds of this last entertainment are to be divided among St. Matthews, Bethel, and the Second Baptist churches. The society needs no eulogy from the Plaindealer; it is known for its good work among the entire people and in the homes of the poor and needy, especially the memory of its good deeds is as sweet savor. The ladies have recently assumed the care of two or three worthy aged persons, who without connections or kindred, would otherwise suffer for care and attention, and contributions in their behalf, while not solicited by the ladies, would greatly aid them in their good work.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers, under the management of Mr. Loudin will sing at the First Congregational church, Woodward Ave., Monday evening.

Mr. A. Ringa, of Pontiac, visited Detroit the past week.

Miss Florence Lewis is on the sick list.

Mr. Milton Johnson is on the sick list.

Prof. D. A. Straker has been selected as one of the Board of Directors of the Newsboys association organized last Saturday.

Mrs. G. Williams, the mother of Rev. John A. Williams, leaves next Monday for Omaha, Neb., her new home.

Ypsilanti Notes.

Ypsilanti, Feb. 22.—The party given in honor of Mrs. Taylor's birthday anniversary was a grand affair. The guests showed their friendship by the number of beautiful presents they brought. Many friends came from Ann Arbor, and as it was Saturday night, were compelled to return home early, but all left enthusiastic over the pleasant occasion.

Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. Romain Johnson and Miss Lida Wilson.

Mrs. J. Fields spent Sunday in the city.

Invitations have been received here for the wedding anniversary reception for Mr. and Mrs. Elijah McCoy.

The Afro-American League has been reorganized here with a good membership.

Mr. Wm. Blackburn was in the city Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Pierce entertained a number of friends at tea.

R. M.

Saginaw, Feb. 22.—The services, Sunday, both morning and evening, were largely attended; more so than they have been for some time past. But as curiosity is sometimes a great intruder, it causes our hearts to rejoice there is some one who can rouse the spirit in the Saginaw valley.

Mr. G. T. Thurman, of Jackson, is still in our midst, assisting in the revival, and we are glad to chronicle there is some good being done. His stay in our city is indefinite.

Miss Birdie Vetter, who has been visiting friends in Flint for the past three weeks, has returned.

Mr. Dorsey has returned to our city. Our sick are all convalescent.

The Social club will give their first entertainment in March. It promises to be a very brilliant affair.

There will be a grand ball given by the West Side club on Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall.

Mrs. Thomas Henson was taken seriously ill on Sunday. Her many friends hope to hear of her speedy recovery.



SOME PEOPLE WHISTLE

TO KEEP UP THEIR COURAGE,

OTHER PEOPLE WHISTLE

WHEN THEY ARE ASTONISHED,

MANY PEOPLE WHISTLE

FOR AMUSEMENT (TO OTHERS),

BUT WE ARE WHISTLING

FOR YOUR TRADE IN FOOTWEAR. SHALL WE HAVE IT?

EISMAN & MAY,
YOUR SHOERS,
85 GRATIOT
AVE.

Read the Detroit Plaindealer. All the News \$1 per year.

"WOMAN'S WORK

And Ways" is especially designed for women and each week will be of interest to them.

FASHION'S FANCIES

And Novelties will be profusely illustrated. Timely topics of Dress and Home-Work a feature.

EVERY WOMAN

Should take The Plaindealer. Its new department is alone worth the subscription price.



A TASTEFUL BONNET.

From The Plaindealer, Nov. 20.

Address

THE PLAINDEALER,
DETROIT, MICH.

Charming Stories. Clever Anecdotes. Bright Editorial.

T. A. COLE,
Furniture

—AND—
Piano Moving,
364 DIVISION ST.

Baggage Express in connection.
Prompt service.

HENRY MERDIAN,

—DEALER IN—
COAL,
WOOD, COKE

—AND—
CHARCOAL.

392 Atwater Street, foot Rispelle.
Telephone 829.

A rousing convention of the Afro-Americans in the Choctaw nation, was held recently. Object an organization of protection and mutual benefit.

GRAND STEAM LAUNDRY

196 Randolph Street,
Lyceum Theatre Block.
Lace Curtains and Prompt
Work a Specialty.

Goods Called For And Delivered.
Telephone 448.

Go TO

C. R. RICHARDSON & CO'S

GREAT INVENTORY

SHOE SALE.

41 and 43 MONROE VE.

Arthur Boyer of Camden, is the first colored graduate of the New Jersey State school.

The World of Business.

Interesting Collection of Items of Trade From All Over the World

The commercial and industrial situation throughout the United States has not improved during the past week. Collections are rather difficult, and despite the fact that there is a large surplus in New York, the average business man throughout the country finds it difficult to keep even. There is an anticipation of a general improvement, but no very solid grounds for it.

A hesitating and cautious policy is manifest in all markets, both at home and abroad. There is no intelligent explanation of the dullness, in view of the otherwise prosperous conditions.

The industries are pretty well engaged in all sections of the country. The iron out put is kept at a ten million ton basis. The steel mills are pretty well crowded.

Building operations will be prosecuted vigorously all the year.

Railroad companies will be large buyers of material.

New contracts are coming to ship builders. A fleet of whalebacks are to be built at West Superior.

A great deal of land is being bought throughout the West for manufacturing sites.

The grain blockade in the West is as bad as ever. The railroads are gorged, and it requires all the skill and push of the railway managers to keep things going all right.

A good deal of the trouble is caused by mismanagement of subordinates. The New York Central is blockaded with grain at the Suspension bridge.

Nearly all of the large railway systems are appropriating a great deal of money for equipments and improvements; the Burlington road will spend four million of dollars this year; the Atchison two million five hundred thousand; the Rock Island two million. Several other roads intend to spend enormous amounts.

Dakota furnished 65 million bushels of wheat last year. The Illinois crop was almost double the year before.

A coffee roasting plant to cost six hundred thousand dollars is to be erected at Toledo, Ohio; it will be the largest in the world.

The largest floating dock in the United States will be at Tacoma, Washington. It is to be 235 feet long, and 100 feet wide. Tacoma is becoming a sort of western New York.

Cuban planters are turning into raising pineapples, as they pay better. The Russian government is considering the propriety of returning to a form of serfdom with a large portion of its population.

There is to be a permanent exhibition in New York City of Mexican products.

The Reading train shed at Philadelphia will be 553 feet long; longer than any shed in the world.

There is an agitation in nearly all the governments of the world, either open or covered, respecting the enlargement of the volume of money, to say nothing of the agitation going on in the United States and out of Washington.

There is quite an agitation in Great Britain in which the London chamber of commerce seem to be taking the lead, wherein Mr. Goschens' proposal to increase the circulating medium of Great Britain, and to concentrate gold, is earnestly discussed.

In Germany, France, Italy and Spain the same subject has been discussed within the past year with more or less interest. The subject has been discussed among the government officials in Russia, but mainly with a view of borrowing money to the best advantage.

It is rather remarkable that the London chamber of commerce unanimously agreed that the metallic reserves of the country are insufficient, and ought to be increased.

This is a wonderful step for Englishmen to take, and a surprising admission.

Mr. Goschens' proposition to issue one pound notes, which has been under discussion for a long time, was defeated, and the whole question was shelved, for the time being, by calling for a parliamentary inquiry into the matter.

It is important to note that the business interests are taking the lead in this matter; heretofore the discussion has been confined to parliament officials.

As long as Great Britain could control the trade of the world without interference, its monetary basis was secure, and did not need modification, but now that the trade of the world is being divided up, and new conditions are developing themselves in the commercial affairs of that island, new financial necessities are arising.

Three years ago a proposition to have an international conference on the silver question, was ignored, as were several previous suggestions of the same sort. Whether anything will grow out of the present change of sentiment, remains to be seen. The government will be very slow to act, even upon the recommendation of such an influential body as above mentioned.

The fact, however, should be strongly emphasized, that there is need of more money in some shape or form, and it must come, because the whole world, so to speak, is calling for it.

It would appear that it must come through an international conference coming to some practicable agreement with reference to silver. The demand for silver in Europe has been steadily increasing for weeks past, and has averaged over a million and a half ounces per month. This demand must grow in the aggregate, although perhaps not regularly. Europe is suffering for a broader metallic basis.

European financiers recognize that the United States could draw fifty million dollars at least in gold, and if this were done, they recognize that undesirable consequences might follow.

Just how all this muddle will be settled, it is not at present to the point to say or talk about. The point is to direct attention to the magnitude and importance of the demands for a wider metallic or paper basis.

The opinions of statesmen and the merchant princes of the world are undergoing a change; it is a change necessitated by new commercial and industrial conditions. The outside world is absorbing an enormous capital, and the waste places are filling up with an energetic population. New markets are developing, as well as new sources of supply.

The consumptive capacity of the world at large is increasing. Railroads are wanted; ships are in demand. Machinery of all kinds is required, and a host of requirements are coming up which call for a distribution of capital, as well as an increase of it.

Milwaukee News.

Milwaukee, Feb. 22.—Regarding the candidacy of Mr. J. J. Miles for alderman in the 4th ward, we think all Afro-Americans should lay aside all petty prejudices and personal dislikes and unite in an effort to see him elected. There is no denying that Mr. Miles is a man of high principles, unquestionable integrity, and a lover of and an active worker for, the interests and elevation of his race. What then could be more desirable in a candidate. There are a certain class of our citizens who disapprove of Mr. Miles as a candidate because he does not frequent their rendezvous, or, in other words, is not "one of the boys." In our humble opinion we do not think this sufficient or substantial reasons for them to keep from him their support. Mr. Miles is a man of plain and quiet habits; he is not seeking the office for the glory that may be in it for himself, but for the honor it will be and the prestige it will give to the Afro-Americans of this city to have one of their number occupying such a position, and it was only upon the urgent request of some of our citizens that he consented to run at all. He does not, in all probability, think it necessary he should visit saloons, make political speeches, etc., to gain Afro-American votes; he doubtless feels that he may rely upon their race pride for their support, that the honor and distinction of having an Afro-American occupy a seat in the city council is sufficient inducement for all Afro-Americans to work earnestly in a united endeavor to make both his nomination and his election as near a certainty as their efforts can. We feel sure that those Afro-Americans who oppose him will stop to reflect that they gain nothing material by such a course, and only cover themselves with ridicule by following it, for the whites are already congratulating themselves that we cannot agree on the matter and anticipate no difficulty in defeating Mr. Miles when the time comes. Let us show them that they are mistaken, that we are not incapable of an organized and united effort, and should Mr. Miles not be elected we can all at least have the satisfaction of knowing it was through no fault of an Afro-American.

Mr. Al Smith has announced himself as a candidate for constable in the 4th ward. He has our hearty support and best wishes for his success.

The St. Mark's A. M. E. church baptized 15 converts at the First Baptist church, Sunday afternoon. We are now wondering to what denomination they rightfully belong, Methodist or Baptist? There was a comfortable crowd present, but none of the converts got "happy" for its edification.

Crem City Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., gave an installation and masquerade ball on Monday evening, March 7, at their hall, 452 Broadway. The lodge is composed of all young men, and will soon be the leading organization of its kind in the city. The admission to their entertainment is 25 cents. It is to be a strictly first class affair, and only those admitted who present invitations at the door. Many prominent knights from surrounding cities will be present, among whom will be Sir Knight F. D. Parker of Minnesota.

Miss Gertie Smith, of Oconomowoc, Wis., is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Hattie Atkins leaves for her home in Madison, Wis., soon.

Mrs. H. H. Bland entertained the converts at her residence after the baptizing Sunday afternoon.

The organizing of the Bystander Republicans club is a strong movement in the right direction. The names of nearly all our citizens are enrolled as members. It will prove a tower of strength in the coming election.

The Republican papers maintain a unanimous and suspicious silence concerning the candidacy of Mr. Miles. It cannot be that our Republican friends wish to ignore us. The Republican editors have probably not heard of it. Although the Democratic Evening Journal spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Miles. Although he has received the endorsement of many of the leading citizens of the 4th ward and nothing but his name can be heard in connection with the candidacy for alderman, still the Republicans cannot be expected to know everything.

Sick—Mrs. A. D. Johnson is convalescent; Mrs. J. J. Miles and Miss Mary Watson.

The little children of H. Owens who are ill, are receiving the best of care from their aunt, Mrs. Cora Hunt.

Scattering the feed out on the ground may save some work occasionally, but does not economize feed.

Ann Arbor Notes.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 23.—Nightcap and necktie social given at the A. M. E. parsonage last week.

The Bee Hive club gave their first entertainment at the Second Baptist church last Friday evening. The following program was successfully carried out: Instrumental solo, by Mr. Eric Dixon; instrumental solo, by Miss Carrie Freeman; two vocal solos, by Miss Mary Jewett; recitations by Misses Emily Jones, Maud Hall, and Mr. J. Zebbs; Mrs. E. Scott told us "What Men Would Do;" remarks by Rev. Scruggs. Then came the dialogue in which Madame Scott, Misses M. Johnson, L. Zebbs, and Mr. James Greene took prominent parts, after which the president of the club, Miss Maggie Johnson, made a few remarks. The entertainment closed with a tableau, "Her Last Appeal," which was very prettily shown by Miss Noma Loney and Mr. S. T. Wiggins.

Misses Mashat and Hill, of Ypsilanti, spent Sunday and Monday in the city.

Elizabeth Robinson is very ill; Mr. Wm. Graves does not improve very rapidly; Mrs. Edward Hinch is able to be out again.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland received a vociferous greeting here on Monday. The train bearing him did not arrive until nearly 12 o'clock. As he stepped from the car Mayor Doty advanced and in a few well-chosen words presented Mr. Cleveland with a handsomely engrossed copy of the action of the city council giving him the freedom of the city of Ann Arbor, and conferring upon him honorary citizenship in the corporation, contained in a handsome silver case, beautifully engraved. Mr. Cleveland responded in a few words, saying that he felt this double honor, coming from a city which was the home of the university, of not only national but world wide renown. At the sight of Mr. Cleveland each class in the several departments gave their yell, and finished by giving the U. of M. yell, (to appreciate any of these yells, one should hear them). At 3 o'clock university hall was crowded to its utmost capacity to listen to the address. Among those of the honorary reception committee in the evening at the court house were Revs. Cotman and Scruggs.

The first rally given this year at the A. M. E. church was held Tuesday evening, Feb. 23.

Miss Johnson and Mr. Simons made Ypsilanti a call Saturday evening.

Mr. Benj. Roper, of Dexter, was in the city, Monday.

The young men of the U. P. Furnishing club give their entertainment at Bethel A. M. E. church, March 2nd.

Red Jacket Notes.

Red Jacket, Feb. 18.—Mr. James Red Jacket, Feb. 8, Mr. James Ricketman, of Houghton, visited Red Jacket, Thursday.

Mr. J. S. Day, who has one of the finest kennels in the Upper Peninsula, has added to it a fine English setter.

Miss Jessica Williams, of Marquette, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. S. Day, who is recovering from an illness of several weeks.

Master Albert Black visited Master Harry Day Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Black, of Hancock, took advantage of the fine weather last Sunday and drove to Red Jacket.

The young men are not in it in the copper country, as there are not enough young ladies up here to give a sleighing party.

Hancock Items.

Hancock, Feb. 12.—Mr. A. R. Richer, whose wife was seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs, arrived home from Dresden, Thursday. Mrs. Richer is still very weak.

James Ricketman, of Houghton, visited Red Jacket last week.

A Sunday or two ago, two ladies from Red Jacket had a pleasant drive around the city, but while talking over their enjoyment failed to mention their upset on the road.

Jim Ricketman has charge of Mr. Richer's new barber shop, in place of Mr. Jones, who has resigned.

Mr. Preston, of Marquette, sold out his cafe last week to Mr. Lewis. He will continue to run his barber shop.

What's the matter with the Red Jacket Sheet Iron club? They are not in it, but they used to be.

Mrs. Day, whose health is much improved, hopes to be able to visit her friends soon.

Cassopolis News.

Cassopolis, Feb. 23.—Circuit court, for Cass county commenced on the 16th.

The contract for water-works was let last week to the Lansing Iron and Engine works for \$10,345.35.

Fred Byrd cut Cassius Lane's clothing at the dance last Friday, gash twelve inches long, skin marked a little. Fred is in jail, waiting trial this week.

Julius VanDyke gets 40 days in the county jail for furnishing liquor to an habitual drunkard.

Marvin Graham, an habitual drunkard, slaked his thirst at the expense of four Afro-Americans the past week, who were arrested and will pay the penalty by a fine or so many days in jail.

James Mitchell is on the sick list, his advanced age being against him.

Spokane, Wash., Items.

Spokane, Wash. Feb. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Green, who have been ill with with the grip are recovering.

Mrs. L. W. Williams, has moved her lodging house on River side between Park and Division street.

Peninsular Savings Bank

94 Griswold Street.

Capital, \$500,000
Four per cent Interest paid on Savings Deposits.
Accounts solicited and every accommodation extended consistent with safe banking.
JOSEPH B. MOORE, Cashier.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK

Open Every Evening

4 PER CENT

Pays 4 per cent on all Savings Deposits. Money deposited before the 5th will draw interest from 1st of month.

53,000 Pleased Purchasers!

Weber, Boardman & Gray and Newby & Evans Pianos.

If you would like to join this army and become the possessor of one of these Superb Pianos, call at

LING'S MUSIC HOUSE,
67 Monroe Avenue, corner Randolph Street

Mr. Ball leaves on Monday for the mines. Mr. Ball says he will ship the quartz to Spokane, just as soon as the snow is out of the mountain. The stock holders of this mine are colored men, Mr. J. R. Johnson, Mr. Ball, Mr. Smith, Rev. Brown, Mr. Williams are members of the company. The great Northern railroad will be built May the first.

Battle Creek Items.

Battle Creek, Feb. 22.—To-day being legal holiday the city is quiet, the National colors are displayed.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Collins, left to day for the South, where they will spend the remainder of the winter with the Nichols party.

Miss Ella Craig, of Adrain, is the guest of Miss F. L. Shipperth.

A social was held last week, Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McGruders, benefit of the Marshall, St. Baptist church. A pleasant time was had by all.

Several of our citizens are attending the Michigan club at Detroit, this week.

YOU HAVE NOTICED THAT.

It may have been observed that coasting as an amusement has its drawbacks.—Indianapolis News.

French duels with the small sword are seldom illustrated with cuts, except in the papers the next morning.—Savannah News.

If handwriting is an index of character some newspaper reporters ought to feel afraid to go to bed with themselves nights.—Somerville Journal.

It's remarkable as a strong proof of nature's disposition to assert itself that few girls learning the violin care to use a chin-rest.—Philadelphia Times.

When a man makes a lot of good resolutions he will do better not to say anything about them to his wife. Then when he fails to keep them she will not say anything about them to him.—Somerville Journal.

JAMES CORNELL.

PAINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

—DEALER IN—

PAPER HANGING AND FRESCOING.

Wall Paper 5c. per Roll.

159 SPRUCE ST. DETROIT.

Cheapest Wall Paper House

—In the City—

Paper 3, 4 and 5c per Roll.

White - 6 cts

Gilt - 8 and 10

Painting

Paper Hanging and Decorating.

James Cliff
210 Michigan Avenue.

JAMES CORNELL

Painting In All Branches.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Paper Hanging

and Frescoing

Wall Paper 5 cents per Roll.
650 MICHIGAN AVENUE

ICE CREAM

FLINN & DURFEE'S

One Quart 30c Two Quarts 50c One

Dollar per Gallon Delivered.

SPECIAL RATES to Churches, Societies and Boarding Houses.

TELEPHONE 237.

204 MICHIGAN AVENUE

ATTENTION!

MILLIONS IN IT!

Pensions and Bounties.

New Laws, New Rulings,

New Decisions,

Soldiers, Sailors

Their Widows, Children

Mothers, Fathers, Sisters

and Brothers entitled to

PENSIONS.

NEW LAW.

Soldiers and Sailors who have become disabled since the war are entitled to Pension—No evidence required.

WIDOWS and CHILDREN

Are entitled to pension—regardless of cause of the soldier's death—Thousands of claims heretofore rejected are now good.

Apply at once to

L. W. PULIES,

Ex-U. S. Examiner of Pensions, Solicitor of Claims and Patents.

Office, 1733 Tenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lock Box 445

Is Your House or

Household Furniture

Insured

Against Loss or Damage by

FIRE?

If Not Get Your Rates From

W. W. FERGUSON

FIRE INSURANCE &

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Office 101 Griswold St.,

TELEPHONE 2206 DETROIT, MICH.

Or 225 Alfred Street.

Valentine Geist, Charles Geist

V. Geist & Son

Undertakers AND

Practical Embalmers

51 Monroe Ave., Detroit.

Established in 1861.

TELEPHONE 637

CHURCH NEWS

The Central Baptist church, now in process of erection at Wilmington, N. C., is an architectural beauty, when completed, will easily be the most beautiful and best arranged Baptist church owned by Afro-Americans in the state.

Rev. J. H. Manly, of Knoxville, Tenn., has nearly liquidated all the indebtedness on Logan Temple The Afro-American League held its sessions in this church during their convention last July.

The New Orleans Daily Playune of a recent issue gives an interesting account of the ceremonies connected with the memorial windows placed in St. James African Episcopal church by various societies and individuals and among other things saying:

Miss Maria M. Vicker almost created a sensation in the graceful and affecting presentation of the window on which was inscribed the Holy Bible to James Madison Vance and Charles W. Vance, Esqs. Mr. J. M. Vance responded in an eloquent address that thrilled the congregation with murmurs of approval that were general and hearty. His allusion to the historic interests that cluster around St. James and the aspiration that came from his father's memory, who was a Methodist divine, touched the congregation into an emotional mood.

In a recent address, delivered in Philadelphia, Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia said that the Protestant Episcopal church has 7,000 colored communicants under the charge of one hundred and seven clergymen, about half of whom are colored. It has 117 Sunday schools with 8,500 children and attendance and 65 parochial schools with 4,000 pupils. In 1886 the church expended \$13,000 in the missionary work, and last year the sum expended had grown to \$55,000. It had a hospital in West Virginia for the care and treatment of minors both white and colored, which was being a noble work, especially among the latter race, whose touching gratitude for the kindness shown them more than compensated for the cost of labor in conducting the institution.

THEIR LAST SLEEP.

Deaths of People Prominent and Otherwise.

At Augusta, Ga., Dr. H. Steiner, one of its oldest and best citizens died recently. He was rich in works, and full of years. For a time he was a member of the board of education of that city.

Newark, Ohio, Mrs. Mary Braden, on the 5th, after three weeks' illness and was buried the 17th. She had reached the honorable age of 69 years.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, Mrs. Sanderson, one of Chicago's oldest citizens died after a brief illness.

Chicago, the 11th inst., Mr. Beverly Steward, of 633 Carroll Ave., died a complication of grip and pneumonia. Deceased was 77 years old, was member of Fort Pillow G. A. R. Post, a member of Mount Olivet Baptist church, at which services were held the 15th inst.

Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. John Dundas died at his late residence, 1332 Lombard street. Deceased was a notable Odd Fellow and a prominent G. A. R. man.

Allegheny, Pa., week ago last Friday, Mrs. Harrison Jones died. Mrs. Jones was in her 99th year and was a widow of the late Perry J. on, former mayor of Uniontown, Md.

Camden, N. J., Mrs. Daphnie Simpson died on the 8th inst. She was 107 years of age. She was the widow of Justice Champion, who was a Methodist class leader of the old Massa type.

Boston, Mass., Mr. Thomas Teague, an old and respected citizen of West End, died Feb. 17th after an illness of seven weeks. Mr. Teague was 67 years of age.

E. F. Drake, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Paul died in California week ago Sunday, of heart failure.

St. Louis, Mo., Mrs. Eliza Page, widow of Mesdames Eliza Armstrong and Christine Blair, died Saturday, the 15th, of congestion of the lungs. She was buried the following Sunday afternoon from the residence of her children on Russell Avenue. Mrs. Page formerly lived in Windsor, Ont.

Samuel W. McKinlay, brother of W. McKinlay, real estate broker, died at his home in Charleston, S. C., last week.

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Miss Carrie Dean, has gone to Adrain, where she will spend a week with Miss Eva Dean.

Frankie Warner, who has been in charge of the Stewart of Milwaukee, returned home.

Gordon, of Cleveland, O., filled the pulpit of Warner chapel, A. M. church Sunday.

Rob. Margan, has returned from Chicago, Ill.

A. M. Clemens, has been lately president of the mail-carriers' association.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON X—MARCH 6—THE DOWNFALL OF JUDAH.

Golden Text: Behold, Your House Left Unto You Desolate.—Matt. xxiii. 38.—Jeremiah xxxix. 1-10.

Home Readings.

M. Downfall of Judah.....Jer. xxxix. 1-10.
T. Account in Kings.....2 Kings xxv. 1-11.
W. Spoils and Prisoners.....xxv. 12-21.
T. In Chronicles.....2 Chron. xxxvi. 11-21.
F. Kindness to Jeremiah.....Jer. xl. 1-6.
S. Gedaliah Governor.....xl. 7-12.
S. Gedaliah Murdered.....xli. 1-19.

Introductory.—There comes a time in the history of every wicked people when God must punish. Most faithfully had the Jews been warned through long centuries, but all in vain; they chose to go on in their own way. Already, in 607 and again in 519 B. C., the Babylonians had appeared in the land, and carried off a large number of the princes and the chief people. Even this was without effect upon their conduct; they did not change their course. At last, therefore, the heavy stroke falls upon them. Nebuchadnezzar besieges, captures, and destroys the city, and takes the great mass of the Jews away from their land.

L. Capture of the City and King. Verses 1-7. 1. "In the ninth year of Zedekiah." That is, about 590 B. C. "In the tenth month." The date of so important an event is given with more than ordinary accuracy. "All his army." A force great enough to overcome all opposition.

2. "Eleventh year, . . . fourth month, . . . ninth day." The siege lasted just one year and six months. "The city was broken up." Rather, "broken into," a breach was made in the walls.

3. "All the princes . . . came in, and sat." Thus taking formal possession. "The middle gate." Probably that which separated the city of Zion from the lower town.

4. "Zedekiah . . . fled . . . by night." Hoping to escape under cover of darkness. "By the way of the king's garden." This royal garden was at the point of junction between the Hinnom and Kidron valleys. "By the gate betwixt the two walls." The walls intended are probably those which skirted on either side the valley of the Tyropeon. "The way of the plain." The road leading eastward from Jerusalem to the valley of the Jordan.

5. "The Chaldeans . . . overtook Zedekiah in the plains of Jericho." He had gotten, therefore, some ten or twelve miles from Jerusalem, but had not been able to escape beyond the river. "Riblah in the land Hamath." A place on the river Orontes in Cole-Syria. It is at least a hundred miles from Jerusalem. Nebuchadnezzar fixed his headquarters at this point, and thence conducted two great sieges at once—those of Jerusalem and of Tyre. "He gave judgment upon him." In 2 Kings xxv. 6, it is said that "they gave judgment upon him." Nebuchadnezzar probably solicited the opinions of his chief officers as to what would be the proper penalty to be inflicted upon Zedekiah.

6. "Slew the sons of Zedekiah . . . before his eyes." The refinement of cruelty seems to have especially shocked the Jews, whose manners were less barbarous than those of most Orientals.—Rawlinson.

7. "Moreover they put out Zedekiah's eyes." Blinding has always been among the most favorite of secondary punishments in the East. The Philistines blinded Samson; the Persians frequently blinded malefactors.—The Speaker's Commentary. "Bound him with chains." The Assyrian captives are usually represented as bound hand and foot—the two hands secured by one chain, the two feet by another.

8. "The Chaldeans burned the king's house." From the account in 2 Kings xxv. we gather that this event did not take place till one month after the capture of the city. "The houses of the people." Not, as appears from the parallel narrative in Kings, the houses of all the people, but of the great ones—the rich and influential. "Break down the walls." So as to render the city indefensible and forestall the possibility of another insurrection.

9. "Nebuzaradan, the captain of the guard." Who had been deputed to accomplish these particular tasks. "The remnant of the people that remained in the city." Those that had stayed in the city during the siege. "Those that fell away." Those that had deserted to Nebuchadnezzar while the siege was going on.

10. "Left of the poor of the people." As they would be less likely to stir up trouble. Jeremiah was allowed to remain. "Gave them vineyards and fields." Both to provide them with subsistence and to prevent the land from lapsing into a wilderness.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

A loving heart is the truest wisdom. The reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another.

The less people speak of their greatness the more we think of it.

Reputation is what others say we are, character is what we are.

All men are frail; but thou shouldst reckon none so frail as thyself.

Sincerity is the indispensable ground of all consciousness, of all heartfelt religion.

Men are always invoking justice; yet it is justice that should make them tremble.

Every person is responsible for all the good within the scope of his abilities, and for no more.

Character is always built up by the intention to do right, and the right is always our duty.

The man who is doing all for God that he can do will soon be able to do more for him than he does do.

The mere fact that charity is to begin at home is all the proof we need that it shouldn't stay there.

IN HIS EYE.

A Horse Whose Left Optic Is Covered by a Picture.

Some rare and unaccountable freak of nature has made a natural wonder of an unassuming white horse at Spokane Falls, Wash. The wonder is not the horse himself, but in a picture which covers the front part of the left eye of the animal. Anyone who has ever had the pleasure of a visit to Spokane will remember the falls which give the city its other name; that is, the name of Spokane Falls. The picture in the horse's eye is a perfect miniature of the falls, island, mill and all. The animal's optic has been examined by hundreds of persons, including photographers, scientists, opticians, etc., and the miniature in the eye has been carefully compared with photographs and engravings of the falls, and all have concurred in pronouncing it a wonder of wonders and a most remarkably correct picture.

The owner of this wonderful creature, says the St. Louis Republic, a Dr. Deakin, has been offered all the way from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for his curiosity, but so far he has refused all offers, seeming to prefer being poster to death by sight-seers, who come by the thousands to view the uncanny picture and ask questions.

A traveler, C. A. Dillman, who took a peep at the "Wonder of the Rockies" last summer, has the following to say in regard to the horse and the picture:

"Mr. Deakin sent the horse around to the hotel where I stopped in order that I might see him. The animal is white in color and of medium size. I was somewhat skeptical about the story of the picture until I had looked into the horse's left eye. Judge my astonishment when I saw therein depicted the perfect reproduction of the falls of the Spokane river as true to life as any photograph.

"The part of the falls shown is from the waterworks across to the mill. The island upon which the waterworks buildings stand is also shown. The picture is absolutely perfect in every detail. The horse is one of a number bought in by horse dealers, and has been the property of the present owner (who, by the way, was the discoverer of the picture) but a short time."

HIS REAL WORTH.

An Old Man Who Was as Good as Real Estate.

Among the many advantages possessed by a man who reaches a "good old age" in a small country place is the respect and admiration of all the right minded younger members of the community. Unless he is undeniably "feeble minded," his advice is in great demand, says Youth's Companion.

It was conceded by all who were present at the time that Abijah Stokes made "th' neatest turned speech" in regard to Mr. Wilson Fawcett, the ninety-four-year-old pride of Brambleville, that could well have been imagined. It was at the county fair at Highbury Center. A former resident of the place inquired of Abijah about the people whom he used to know.

"Let's see," he said meditatively, "how long ago did Wilson Fawcett die? He was a pretty old man, wasn't he?"

"Wilson Fawcett," said Abijah, deliberately, as if he enjoyed the probable effect of his speech, "is still livin' or was when I left home this mornin'." I set out t' fetch him over here t' th' fair, along with me ef 't hedn't been such a sharp mornin'. He enjys a jaunt now an' then with th' best on 'em."

"You don't mean to say he's still alive!" ejaculated the other, in a tone of gratifying amazement. "Why how old is he?"

"We c'n sider, over t' Brambleville, thet Wilson Fawcett's a real ornament t' all on us," said Abijah, with real earnestness. "He's turned 94; he's all his facilities, is hale an' chipper, an' liable t' be spared for some years yet we're hopin'. In Brambleville," concluded Abijah, with his slow smile, "Wilson Fawcett is reck'ned t' be full's good es real estate!"

Follow a Fat Man.

Going up in a train the other day a girl was overheard to say: "The first thing to do is to pick out a good, fat man—" It sounded cannibalistic, and someone listened. "Then stay close to him," she continued; "he will make his way through the crowd and you slip along before they can close in behind him, and you can always get out safely, even at Fifty-ninth street." After a pause she continued: "And nice, fat men always take me across the street; they don't always know it, but that does not matter. I follow them as closely as possible and never get run over. The truck drivers pull up and swear at them, and in the meantime I reach the sidewalk."—New York Press.

State News.

Mr. Halfcentury—The newspapers must be hard up for news.

Mr. Halfcentury—Why so?

Mr. Halfcentury—Here's an item that the oldest man in New York state died last week, and the oldest man in New York state died when I wasn't more than sixteen.—Judge.



\$5.00 FORMER PRICE \$7.00! \$5.00 FORMER PRICE \$7.00!
Forward at once Photograph, Tin-type or Daguerreotype, and have a Beautiful Permanent, Portrait enlarged, 14x17 elegantly framed and complete, **FOR \$5.00**
The Finest work and full Satisfaction Guaranteed in every Instance!
FULL, LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT AND FRAME \$10.
ENGRAVING AND COMMERCIAL DESIGNING.
Cuts for Newspapers, Catalogues, Books and publications of every description. Monograms, Trade Marks, Business Cards, Letter Heads, Charts, etc., in outline or line-work; Zinc Etching, Photo-Engraving, Crayo-Lithograph or Wood Cuts. Single column portraits for Newspapers \$2.00.
AGENTS WANTED
In every city in the Union, good commission. Send stamp for List.
Edward H. Lee,
323 DEARBORN ST. Rooms 13-14-15. CHICAGO, ILL.

H. RIDIGER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

194 Randolph Street,
PANTS to order from \$4 upward.
SUITS to order from \$20 upward.

H. Ridiger, 194 Randolph Street.
Miner's Opera House Block.

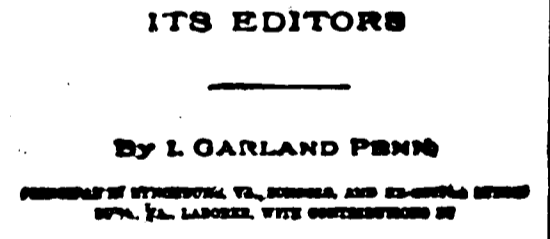
AGENTS WANTED.

A QUEER We are having referred to us numerous inquiries regarding rates of fare, train facilities from citizens of Grand Rapids, Muskegon and other places on our lines and which have been written to the agents of lines away off somewhere. "Acres of diamonds over again" Illustrative of the fiction that everything out of the common must be away off somewhere—anywhere but right where we live. People fall somehow to understand that a trip starting from here to anywhere on earth can be as well arranged for here as not and for many places it can be attended to much better. Try and remember please that if you want to start over the D., L. & N. call on the agent in your own town and you can get the information required sooner than by writing to some one hundreds of miles away.

AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS,
ITS EDITORS
By LOANLAND PENN
PUBLISHED BY STEPHEN W. WOODWARD, 187 STATE ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
PART OF THIS PAGE REDUCED AND BOUND.
GROWN OCTAVO, 500 PAGES, ILLUSTRATED WITH 150 FINE PORTRAITS, (MANY OF WHICH HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN PUBLISHED), 1.00.
John B. Russwurm, P. A. Bell, Stephen Mayna, Jan. McCune Smith, Chas. B. Ray, Samuel R. Ward, Willis A. Hodges and others.
A new chapter in the world's history. No other work or encyclopedia contains it. Agents are wanted at once to carry it to the millions who are waiting for it. Apply quickly for terms and exclusive territory to WILLEY & CO., Publishers, 185 and 197 STATE ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

PARISIAN STEAM LAUNDRY

18 & 20 GRATIOT AVE.
Lace Curtains A Specialty. Windsor, Chatham, and London, Ont. First class work warranted, Telephone 821
New Prices. No Accounts Kept.
The Best Work Guaranteed.
Shirts 10C
Collars 2C
Cuffs 4C



NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
THE BEST ATTACHMENTS THE LATEST WOODWORK
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, N.J.
CHICAGO, 25 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. PHILADELPHIA, 121 N. 3RD ST. BOSTON, 100 STATE ST. ATLANTA, 100 N. W. COR. BROADWAY. FOR SALE BY
TROUT BROS.,
255 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 20 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. \$1 per vial, or 1 vial and large vial powder, for \$2. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., Cor. William and John Sts., N. Y.

COOK AND THOMAS' NEW BANNER BARBER SHOP
Brush Street between Macomb and Gratiot Ave.

Messrs. Cook and Thomas take pleasure in inviting their many patrons and the general public to patronize their new shop "on the finest" in the state. Every convenience. First class workmen. Every thing new and neat. Pleasant quarters. Call.
Hot and Cold Baths, WITH SHOWER or PERFUMERY.
Bath Rooms reserved for Ladies Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m. Complete service.

Cook & Thomas, Prop.

JOHN BREITMEYER & SONS, Florists & Rose Growers
Popular Flowers in their Season
Choice Collection of Tropical Plants on Exhibition,
Cor. Gratiot and Miami Avenues, DETROIT - - - MICH.

Woman's NEW WORKS AND WAYS

FASHION'S FANCIES

For a long time with the very swell people the spoon has been regarded with disfavor at dinner parties with the exception of the tiny little coffee spoons, which are hardly spoons at all; soup plates have given place to cups from which the thin, clear bouillon is sipped, and now the knife is going. All the viands are to be served so that the whole dinner may be eaten with a fork, and the dear souls who would insist on shoveling their food in with knife and spoon? Why, decidedly they are not in it.

"When you make a gift its value is enhanced by making it the text for expressing some sentiment. For instance, with a mirror one may appropriately say "Look, and see one I love dearly." A dainty cup and saucer gives opportunity to say, "Would I were the cup, that I might press your lips." With a penholder one may say, "That you may write to me, dear." A package of visiting cards, "Hoping that you may return me many." A pair of gloves, "For the best hand in the world." With a fan, "To blow you good fortune." With a bottle of perfume, "I send you to Newcastle." A pocketbook, "Your best friend but one." Opera glasses, "May your good fortune be seen through the big end, your ill-fortune through the small." And so on, the words being of far more value than the gift.

Did you ever see a woman buying her new bonnet? If not, during the last week of Lent, when her piety is being worn to a thin edge, frequent the milliner stores, and you will see her in droves. To no other act does she give such careful consideration. Her face is a study as she enters the store, the particular kind of hat has been determined on, and she wears a mingled expression of wishful hope and dread, as the chances of being suited or not pass through her mind. First of all it must be in the very latest style, it must blend with every one of her dresses, must not cost too much, and, of course, must be bewitchingly becoming. This graphic description is given to the saleswoman, and then the fun begins. Every hat in the store is minutely inspected. Finally her choice narrows down to a dozen or two, that are just "too sweet," and in her heart of hearts she wants every one of them; but that won't do, so she lends all her energies to the task of selecting one from the collection. She held them in different positions, teaps them lovingly, and tries them on. Some are bent too much in the front, some too much in the back. One is perfectly shaped, but the trimming don't quite suit. One is a perfect love, but it won't match a certain pet suit. One looks all right in front, but the side effect is not pleasing. Time flies. The milliner's smile of pleasure has settled into a grin of endurance. Finally a dainty little bonnet is revealed, which is "just the thing"—until it is sent home, and then any one of the dozen which she didn't buy appears more desirable than the one she has.

Bonnets will be lovely this spring. Large ones are shown, but all in black or with a mixture of black and the quader shades. A popular hat for this spring will be in the flowing shape. One made of mauve velvet and trimmed with violet and dark purple feathers, with a cluster of velvet heartsease on the crown and velvet tie strings, lined with violet silk, is truly a "poem."

The Chicago four hundred gave a charity ball Thursday evening, Feb. 25. The list of patronesses includes some of the most substantial members of Chicago society. A. S. Gamble, R. M. Hancock and J. A. Patton were the committee on invitations.

At a very swell wedding recently, "the last thing" in bonnets was noticeable for its extreme minuteness, it being merely a couple of velvet bands with bows or agrettes in front. Almost all have strings, though these are for the most part of narrow velvet, with no ends to speak of. Two of the prettiest were in one case simply a wreath of small pink roses; with black velvet bow and strings; and in the other, nothing but a frill of blue velvet, bunched up in the back with a small pearl agrette to give it expression.

It was a cute little girl who, being put to a table by herself as punishment, said this grace: "Oh, Lord, I thank Thee that Thou preparest a table before me, in the presence of mine enemies."

The very swell women of the world now sleep between sheets of chamouis bound with silk. They are soft, warm, and cost—\$60.

To young ladies who are forced to endure that aggravating annoyance and discomfort—a red nose—the following simple remedy will prove welcome: Wash the entire face with hot water and afterward rub the nose with alcohol. This does not irritate the skin, but acts as a tonic to the capillary tubes and is also a remedy for pimples and a rough skin.



This is woman's age—yet there is one right which, within the domains of her own home, she has not yet acquired, and that is the right to poke the fire without the higher criticism male criticism. He agrees with alacrity, which is somehow suspicious, that she can make a fire better than he—especially on a cold winter morning, and he never denies her right to do it nor take up the ashes, because, you know, in the matter of ashes, she is so much neater than he is; but when it comes to poking the fire, he is past master of the art. And the spectacle of one man wisely poking a fire, and another lounging around, giving advice, is wofully trying to a woman who knows that she knows more about that fire than both of those men put together.

"Keep your tones under; do not overcolor." I have found this by far the most vital principle of decoration," remarked a lady who was noted for her exquisite taste in dress as well as for the interior arrangement of her charming house. "Strong pinks, brilliant blues, vivid greens, none of these colors combine, and in the way of clothes, unless you have the coloring of a gypsy, they simply ruin one's looks. I will give you an illustration," she continued. "My eyes are blue, or supposed to be. Now look at them," and she threw a bright blue bit of silk over her shoulder. "Do you see how pale they look? And now see," she went on, substituting another, much lighter shade. And truly enough her eyes immediately acquired the lovely color of blue turquoises. "Blondes should always remember that the Scylla of their charms is to look faded, and the Charybdis is to show any tendency to blousiness; and very bright colors are apt to accentuate either of these conditions. We are much more difficult to dress successfully than are brunettes, or those who have no pronounced type of any kind.

"In rooms, too," continued this pretty autocrat. "I have noticed that that the tone of one tablecover or chairscarf can spoil a room by being pitched too high; it is like a discord in music, and a trained eye perceives it at once and is distressed by it. So a safe rule in adding any new article of furniture or drapery is as I have already said to keep the tint always subordinate to the prevailing color of the decoration."

Very few people realize the beauty there is in the base of the neck, or the nape, as it is usually called. It is really one of the most important points of a beautiful woman, and yet she rarely approaches it herself, and is apt to spoil completely the graceful line of the throat by wearing jewelry that covers it completely—or, worse still, by severing the head from the body, as it were, by that ugliest of modern fashions, a band of black velvet. If a neck is thin or badly shaped, then these additions may be becoming, but a young girl with a full, white throat should avoid any ornament whatever, and to spoil the grand curve of the neck that we see sometimes on older women is a fatal mistake.

The National order of True Reformers have purchased through its President Rev. W. W. Brown, a piece of property in Vermont, Washington, D. C. for \$10,000.

SOCIETY GOSSIP

The Ladies' Club of Memphis, Tenn., gave a leap year party on the 12th inst.

There was a leap year entertainment at Brown's chapel, Topeka, Kas. The young ladies called on their best fellows for the first time in their life and escorted them to the church.

Miss Erminie H. Bell, one of Cincinnati's society belles, had a narrow escape from what might have been a serious accident Wednesday evening. Gasoline, which she was using, took fire, spreading to her dress; but the timely arrival of assistance prevented a serious accident.

The first annual military and civil ball given by company L, 6th Reg., of Boston, Mass., was a complete success.

Life in New Orleans cannot be dull socially if one is to judge from the startlingly long lists of balls published in the papers of that city. Masquerades seem to be the most favored, and every Saturday night through February and March has at least two and most often three balls arranged for.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Doll, of Cincinnati, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Doll was Miss Jennie Dorsey, of Philadelphia, one of the prettiest of the many pretty girls of that city. At the last inaugural ball, Miss Dorsey in a simple nun's veiling dress with a white ribbon tied in her dark hair, was thought to be the most striking looking lady on the floor.

The month of February and the quiet of Lent are usually occupied with summer sewing and fine white work for underwear, and all the shops are now making a special display of muslin, embroidery, laces, and new shapes of underclothing. One hears now and then, much talk about the use of silk and color in underwear, but shops which cater to the best class of custom, are showing white goods only as ladies of refined taste use white cambric, linen, or nainsook, in preference to any novelties in color or material.

Educational

An effort for some time has been made at Baltimore, Md., to have an appropriation made for a Normal school, for Afro-Americans. When it came up in the First Branch of the council, for nearly thirty minutes Mr. Cummings pleaded for the bill establishing the school and appropriating \$10,000 therefor; and his efforts were not without success. Mr. Cummings' speech was well received and created a profound impression. The ordinance was put to a vote and was passed almost unanimously. It was then sent to the Second Branch where it was also passed and now goes to Mayor Latrobe for his signature. The struggle for a manual training school has been a long and persistent one on the part of the Afro-Americans here. Nearly every man of the race who has labored in its behalf has added his mite and there is an expression of joy that victory has come at last. The seminary for girls of the race at Burkeville, Va., is nearing completion and the institution will be opened this month for the reception of students.

Mr. C. H. Parrish, president of the Eckstein Norton Industrial University, has appealed, by order of the directors and faculty, to the people of the state for aid toward rebuilding the houses recently destroyed by fire. The institution has accomplished much good for the colored people, and the school now has 95 students, representing 11 different states. These students desire to continue at the university, and are willing to put up with all unavoidable inconveniences in order to do so.

The class of '92 of the Meharry colored medical college at Nashville, Tenn., graduated 29 students, the 18th inst. in the several departments of pharmacy, dentistry and medicine.

Findlay Mention.

Findlay, O., Feb. 22.—Elder Mason preached a very interesting sermon to a large audience, Sunday evening.

Mr. John Tate has been in the city for a few days, preparing to move his family to Delphos. They will get started away Thursday.

Mr. J. H. Winbush left Thursday for greener fields.

Mrs. Polite, of Chicago, is in the city visiting with Mrs. Winbush.

Miss Kemp says she is favorably impressed with our city and will make this her home for a while.

Mr. Zack Fields and Miss Cordelia Wilson were quietly married at the residence of Mr. A. R. Cooper on Jefferson street, Feb. 21. Elder Mason officiating.

The Odd Fellows are preparing for a good time in general. The second Sunday in March the Rev. J. H. Mason will preach the annual sermon.

NEW SPRING WOOLLEN

Nobby Suitings to your Order \$20 & \$30
The finest line of Trouserings in the city to your order for - - - \$60
The finest line of Black Goods in the city

—AT—
E. R. McCONNELL
THE AMERICAN TAILOR,
49 & 51 Michigan Ave., Detroit

THE HOME MAGAZINE FREE

THE GREATEST OFFER YET.

The Detroit Plaindealer and Mrs. Logan's Home Magazine, both one year, for \$1.10.

For the next thirty days The Plaindealer Company will be enabled to make this great offer: To any one sending us \$1.10 cash we will send them for one year The Detroit Plaindealer and The Home Magazine, one of the greatest and best woman's magazines published.

To any one sending us one yearly subscription to The Plaindealer, we will send as a premium The Home Magazine for one year.

The Home Magazine is a popular, practical home journal, and under the editorial management of Mrs. John A. Logan, has attained the wonderful circulation of over 200,000 which attests its merit.

Accept this offer. You can't duplicate it anywhere. Two great papers for the price of one.

Address

THE DETROIT PLAINDALER,
DETROIT, MICH.

Mrs. C. H. Johnson is quite sick. Miss Nellie Russell spent last week in Kenton.
Mr. Washington, of Kenton, spent Sunday in Findlay.
Mrs. Chas Scott was called to Lima very suddenly to-day on account of the illness of her mother.
Mr. A. Jones of Dunkirk, is in the city on business.
Mr. M. Harris, who has worked here in the oil fields for the past three years, died very suddenly at Lima, Sunday morning. T. A. Y.

SouthE
South Bend, Ind. Feb. 22.—Mr. Wesley Bridge, of Indianapolis, passed through this city in the interest of the World.

Mr. David Walker is in Allegan, visiting friends.

Mrs. Anna Johnson is home from Chicago.

Miss Cora Taylor is on the sick list this week.

Horace, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Mitchell, is suffering with the grip.

The leap year social given by the stewards of the A. M. E. church, was a financial success. About \$20 was realized. Boys, do as the girls did.

Miss Clara Coker is slowly recovering.

Mr. Edward Banks, of Laporte, guest of Mr. Albert Powell.

Reports have it that there will be a spent the Sabbath in our city, the wedding in the near future.

Mrs. Anna Marrs passed away at her home, last Tuesday. Mrs. Marrs was a long sufferer from dropsy and her death was expected. She was a member of the A. M. E. church for 25 years. Dad.

The remains of the Hon. Alexander Clark, were interred at Muscatine, Iowa, Feb. 16.

Railroad Time Tables

THE SHORTRAIL
Detroit and Toledo
Cincinnati, Indianapolis
Louisville
and All Points
Between

Leave Detroit.	12:05 a.m.	1:27 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
M. C. R. R.	10:45 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
Arrive			
Lima	9:30 a.m.	12:31 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Dayton	12:05 p.m.	2:55 p.m.	8:41 p.m.
Hamilton	1:22 p.m.	3:58 p.m.	9:48 p.m.
Cincinnati	2:10 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	10:50 p.m.
Indianapolis	7:25 p.m.	7:25 p.m.	12:35 a.m.

Trains arrive at Detroit from Cincinnati, m. 6:30 and 10:50 p.m.
*Daily, *Daily, except Sunday.
The only line leaving Detroit in the evening which you can secure Sleeping Coaches on Cincinnati early the following morning. Cars on Day Express trains. Direct coaches with all Southern Lines. See that your read via C. H. D. between Detroit, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.
D. E. TRACY, N. F. P. & I.
155 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit



Geist Bros.
UNDERTAKERS
AND EMBALMERS
73 Gratiot Ave. Near Miami
Detroit, - Michigan
Telephone 2313

You are a sufferer and contemplating a change you should read the most reliable book ever written. Full information to obtain the highest degree of relief. This is not a medical work. It is sent securely sealed for 50 cent postage. Address Holy Moses Book Co., Detroit

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RY
Depot foot of Brush street. Trains run by Central Standard Time. Dec. 7th, 1891.

Leave	Arrive
*Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex 50 a.m.	9:35 p.m.
*Through Mail & Chicago Ex 10:50 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
*Steamboat Express	4:05 p.m.
*Pontiac & Port Huron	5:55 p.m.
*Chicago Express with sleeper	8:00 p.m.
*Night Express with sleeper	10:45 p.m.
*Daily, Sundays excepted. *Daily	7:30 a.m.

Trains leaving Detroit at 6:50 a.m., 10:50 a.m., 8 p.m. & 10:45 p.m. connect at Durand with trains of Chicago & Grand Trunk for Chicago and the West; also for Saginaw and Bay City. 6:50 a.m. and 4:55 p.m. trains have elegant parlor car attached.
Chicago Express has elegant Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars to Chicago daily.
Night Express has sleeper to Grand Rapids, Saginaw and Bay City daily.
Sleeping car berths can be secured at general ticket office, 150 Jefferson avenue, cor. of Woodward, and at the depot foot of Brush street.
W. J. SPICER
E. J. FIERCK
City Ticket Agent General Manager